The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,215 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
L. Shannon	4148	800	J. S. Murray	7th Nov.
M. Surat	3142	650	C. R. Edwards ..	14th ,,
L. Cathay.........	2983	500	T. Fairtlough....	21st ,,
— Assam	3033	500	S. F. Cole	28th ,,
L. Parramatta ...	4752	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons........	12th ,,
L. Malwa.........	2933	500	A. W. Adamson.	19th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris.........	26th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady......	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell....	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4911	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1884.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	14th Nov.
PESHAWUR..	3900	600	J. C. Babot	28th ,,
TASMANIA.....	4500	800	C. Perrins...........	12th Dec.
HYDASPES.....	2984	400	G. Scrivener.........	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Oct. 13, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 25, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

Tons. H.P.
ABYSSINIA .... 3,500 400 on Monday, 1st Dec.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.
The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—
Via Calais and Dover (Mail).........1st class £ 7 5 .
Via Dieppe ....1st class ,, 5 15 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA............	G. Ragusin......	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Doncich......	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA...........	G. Mettel.......	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI........	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA.........	G. Mettel..	3,500	550.....	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
ORION..................	G. Mahorcich....	3,500	550..	12th Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay Oct. 3, 1884.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000..	C. E. Darley..	2nd Decr.
CLAN DRUMMOND......	3,000..	H. L. Wilson.	12th do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500..	G. Nelson......	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100..	E. Worfolk..	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, 3,125 tons, will sail for Liverpool on or about 11th November. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Oct., 1884. Agents.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. HILDA has ARRIVED from CARDIFF, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the Steamer.

CURSETJEE & EDULJEE,
Dubashes.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 10th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on 6th November, 1884, at 4 p.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 12th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW ;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

GENERAL AVERAGE S.S. MALWA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are informed that the Statement of General Average is now completed, and refunds of amounts due will be made on application at this Office.

Copies of the Statement can be obtained from Messrs. Lidbetter and Stead, Average Adjusters.

It is particularly requested that early application be made, in order that the settlement may be completed without delay.

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th November, 1884.

S. S. "BRENDA" ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING accompanied by delivery order for our Countersignature, and take delivery of their Goods from alongside without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Ship's Dock, and no claim will be entertained after the departure of the steamer.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY, PURE NATURAL FINO.

THIS is particularly recommended as a high class Wine, suitable for the earlier courses of every well served Dinner.

Cash price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GODOWNS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

FROM THE CELEBRATED DISTILLERIES OF THE VINE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

		Cash.
TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC ......per doz.,	Rs.	26 0
TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC ,,	,,	30 0
TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the Celebrated "Heart Labelled" Brandy.................. ,,	,,	33 0
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use.................................. ,,	,,	54 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

WANTED

AN ENGINE-DRIVER for the Lahore Water-Works. He must be a thoroughly practical man acquainted with the working of horizontal engine and pumps. A man previously employed on water-works preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Applications with copies of certificates will be received to the 15th Nov., 1884, by the Secretary to the Municipal Committee, Lahore.

DAVID JOHNSTON,
Secy., Municipal Committee.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL of FRESH BATCHES of ARAB HORSES, per s.s. Simla and Satara, from BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK and Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of Superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commission Stable, No. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, & COMPANY, Limited, beg to intimate to Capitalists and the Mercantile and investing public generally that they are now prepared to FACILITATE the extension of SPINNING and WEAVING and other MILLS by contracting to supply and erect the requisite Machinery and Buildings for a lump sum. Terms on application to the undersigned.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN, and HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
26, Apollo-street, Bombay, 10th July, 1884.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1 ; 12 Cards for Rs. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN (M.A. Oxford, Exhibitioner and Classman) and his wife, living in a healthy and bracing part of Yorkshire, are desirous of obtaining two or three companion pupils to educate with their own children. Large house and grounds, careful supervision, home comforts, resident governess, modern accomplishments, great educational advantages. Terms £100 a year. Indian pupils met if desired on arrival. Address Mrs. T. G. DAVIES, The Vicarage, Batley, Yorkshire, England.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

THE ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
Opposite the Polo and Cricket Ground and next the Gymkhana,
With a splendid view of the Sea and Malabar Hill.

THIS Hotel has been lately enlarged and contains first-class accommodation for Visitors and Boarders. Comfort, Cleanliness and Civility.

TERMS MODERATE.

The Hotel being a detached building possesses every advantage.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES.

MESSRS. SINGER AND Co., of Coventry, have appointed TREACHER AND Co., Limited, SPECIAL AGENTS for their celebrated Tricycles and Bicycles. The superiority of workmanship and excellence of finish in these Machines are everywhere acknowledged.

		Cash Prices.
The APOLLO TRICYCLE, 48 inches	Rs.	350
The APOLLO GENERAL GEARED TRICYLE, 48 inches..........	,,	350
The APOLLO SOCIABLE TRICYCLE, for two persons	,,	450
The No. 1 TRAVELLER ,, 44 inches..........................	,,	300
The TANDEM TRICYCLE, 48 inches..................................	,,	435
The BRITISH CHALLENGE BICYCLE, 52 inches..................	,,	245
Do. do. PLATED BICYCLE, 52 inches........	,,	290

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS.

FOR CHEAP AND UNFAILING WATER SUPPLIES.

WE hereby announce that we have appointed Messrs. JOHN S. ELMORE and Co., 34, Meadow-street, Bombay, and Calcutta, our SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the above in India.

LEGRAND AND SUTCLIFF, Artesian Well Engineers, etc.,
100, Bunhill Row, London, England.

NEW SHIRTINGS!

ASQUITH AND LORD, the well-known SHIRT-MAKERS, have just received a fine Stock of all the newest and best materials for SHIRTS or SLEEPING SUITS, and they respectfully solicit orders for the same. Patterns and Catalogue will be sent on application.

PRICE LIST.

		Rs.	a.			Rs	a.
Best Coloured French Cambrics	6 for	30	0	Best Coloured Zephyr Shirtings	6 for	30	0
Best Oxford Cloth or Jute Mixture ...	,,	36	0	Best White or Coloured Spun Silks ...	,,	70	0
Unshrinkable Flannels	,,	52	0	Unshrinkable Silk and Wool	,,	52	0

Superior White Shirts with or without Collars attached.
Rs. 45, 56, 62, and 68 per dozen.

Travellers passing through Bombay can procure Shirts ready for immediate wear from any of the abovementioned materials.

ASQUITH & LORD,

BOMBAY.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CLEARANCE SALE !

CLEARANCE SALE ! !

CLEARANCE SALE ! ! !

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED

Beg to announce that they will hold
THEIR FIRST ANNUAL

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, THE 10TH NOVEMBER, 1884.
GREAT BARGAINS,
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS,
In all Departments of their

MAMMOTH STOCK,

GREAT REDUCTIONS in Hats and Bonnets.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Washing Dress Fabrics.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Laces.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Shawls & Wraps.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Boots & Shoes.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Silks & Satins.
GREAT REDUCTIONS in Velvets.
GREAT REDUCTIONS all round.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR BARGAINS
AND JOB LOTS.

NOTICE.—The Cash Bazaar, Limited, beg to announce that their Establishment WILL BE CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, for arranging and remarking all their stock for the great clearance sale which will commence on Monday, 10th instant.

WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month t is a very good Hotel, and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
WM. GREEN, J. P., Kidder Minster.

I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating m satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
J. COLLIER, Melbourne, Australia.

Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
GEO. MALCOLM, Major, Border Regiment.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

PHOTO ALBUMS

"OUR ISLAND HOME" ALBUM, containing Nine Chromolithographed pages illustrating the Floral Landscape and Marine beauties of the Country and 36 plain Pages, with openings for Cabinets and Carte de Visites.

4to. Morocco, Rs. 24.

The "Landscape and Flower" Album, containing 12 Chromolithographed pages of Landscape and Floral beauties, and 29 plain pages, with openings for Cabinets and Carte de Visites.

4to. Morocco, Rs. 21.

The "Royal" Album, containing 13 Chromolithographed pages, Floral, and 36 plain, with openings for Cabinets and Carte de Visites.

4to. Calf, Rs. 24.

The "Castle" Album, containing 7 Chromolithographed pages, Floral, with views of Windsor, Edinburgh, Cahir, Caernarvon, Rochester, Stirling and Kenilworth Castles, and 33 plain pages, with openings for Cabinets and Carte de Visites.

4to. Calf, Padded. Rs. 21.

The "Belgravia" Album, containing 13 Chromolithographed pages of Birds and Flowers, and 36 plain, with openings for Cabinets and Carte de Visites.

4to. Morocco, Padded, Rs. 19.

&c. &c. &c.

Photo Frames, in Plush, Leather, Wood,
Fur, Velvet, &c., &c.
Ladies' Companions in great variety.

SILVER PLATED GOODS,
viz.

Ice-water Pitchers,
Tea Sets,
Butter Dishes,
Cake Baskets,
Salvers, &c. &c.,

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"THE PIANO FOR INDIA."

The experience of nearly thirty years proves that

S. ROSE AND CO.'S

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANO

is, par excellence, the best suited for the climate of India.

WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO. { "This piano was awarded a first-class certificate and medal of the Calcutta Exhibition." } WE GUARANTEE EACH PIANO.

S. ROSE & Co., have supplied many hundreds of their noted Sympathetic Grand Square Pianofortes to residents in all parts of India. No one instance has occurred of a "Sympathetic" having given way ; of course the action and mechanism will wear ; but S. ROSE & Co., have seen "Sympathetics" which, after twenty years' use, have, after the entire action has been renewed, been as rich and beautiful in tone as when quite new.

All parts of the instrument have been studiously cared for in the manufacture ; the external case being of solid mahogany, with ornamental fret work at the openings. In regard to tone and touch it is a first-rate instrument.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The term has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality, and which are not entitled to the name ; but are merely inferior imitations.

Cash price, in solid Mahogany Case	Rs. 850
,, ,, in solid Ebonized ,, ...	,, 900

S. ROSE & Co., have adopted the "One-Year Purchase-System" for the sale of their Sympathetic" Grand Square Pianofortes ;—full particulars on application.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BODGER. WARBURTON & CO.,

MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

SHERRIES.

On a purchase of *three cases* and upwards of one or different brands we allow a Cash Discounts of 12½ per cent., equal to 2 annas in the Rupee, off our Credit rates.

Per single case at 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. as.			Credit. Rs. as.
17 2	PALE MEDIUM DRY. An excellent Wine for General use	Black Capsule	18 0
21 0	VINO DE PASTO. Remarkably soft and dry, a useful Dinner Wine......	Green ,,	22 0
22 0	MANZANILLA, pure natural	Yellow ,,	23 0
25 11	IMPERIAL OLOROSO. A superior old Wine, very dry and fragrant ...	Purple ,,	27 0
29 8	AMOROSO. A rich nutty dessert Wine, possessing the celebrated old Caveza CZ character, well adapted for India	Red Capsule	31 0
36 2	AMONTILLADO FINO. Exceedingly choice with great aroma	White ,,	38 0

CLARETS AND BURGUNDIES.

Per single case 5 % only.

Cash. Rs. A.			Per case Credit. Rs. A.
11 8	* BORDEAUX, a light Wine, with good flavour..................................	Gold Capsule	12 0
14 8	* MEDOC SUPERIEUR, a nice soft Wine, and *highly recommended*.........	Black ,,	15 0
17 4	* ST. EMILION, rich full flavoured Wine..	Blue ,,	18 0
21 0	* ST. JULIEN, an elegant Wine, possessing fine bouquet	Violet ,,	22 0
22 13	* CHATEAU LAROSE, a very delicate silky Wine	Pink ,,	24 0
26 10	* CHATEAU MARGAUX, a delicious after-dinner Wine.........................	Yellow ,,	28 0
28 8	* CHATEAU LEOVILLE, soft with rich bouquet	Green ,,	30 0
33 4	* CHATEAU LAFITE, very choice and possessing great body and fragrance.	Red ,,	35 0

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

17 2	* BARSAC, delicate flavour..	Yellow Capsule	18 0
22 12	* HAUT SAUTERNE, very choice	Gold ,,	24 0

BURGUNDIES—RED.

17 4	* Beaune, much recommended	Violet Capsule	18 0
22 0	* Volnay, a soft silky Wine..	Green Capsule	23 0
29 8	* Chambertin, full-bodied with rich bouquet..................................	Red Capsule	31 0

BURGUNDIES—WHITE.

17 0	* Chablis, light delicate...	Yellow Capsule	18 0
24 12	* Meursault, soft and fragrant..	Gold Capsule...	26 0

* Wines in Pints Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

Sherries and Clarets in Wood Prices on application.

LOCAL AGENTS :
ROBERTSON & Co., Mazagon. MORENAS & Co., COOPER MADON & Co., Meadow-street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAWNPORE-ACHNERA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE public are advised that this line is now again OPEN for through booking of all kinds of traffic, and that trains will resume running according to published time table.

W. J. CHAMBERLANE,
Traffic Supdt.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Cawnpore, 1st November, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for the ERECTION of BUSINESS PREMISES in Hornby-row.

The drawings, specifications and estimates can be inspected at the offices of Messrs. GOSTLING & MORRIS, Architects, where forms of tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 3.

No tender will be received later than SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA,
Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Bombay, Nov. 6, 1884.

WANTED, TWO CASHIERS on the temporary Establishment for the office of the Executive Engineer, Nira Canal

One, on a salary of Rs. 65, including Travelling allowance, from whom security in cash or Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 2,000 will be required;

and

One, on a salary of Rs. 55, including Travelling allowance, from whom security in cash or Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 1,000 will be required.

2. Applications with testimonials should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 20th November, 1884.

C. T. BURKE, B.E.,
Executive Engineer, Nira Canal.

Office of the Executive Engeneer, Nira Canal, Virwadi, *via* Shirwal, 4th November.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

I. To consider the correspondence which has passed between the Committee and the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association on the subject of surveys of piece-goods; and to approve of the proposals therein made for the conduct of such surveys.

II. To confirm the addition to the tonnage scale of the article Cotton Seed, in accordance with the ascertained measurement.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1884.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA DATOO ALLOO has contracted to SELL to MEMON EBRAHIM HAJEE ESMAIL the undermentioned property. All persons or person having any claim or claims against the said property by way of gift, sale, mortgage, lien or otherwise, are or is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Church-gate-street, No. 19, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if there be any.

All and singular the plant, machinery, boiler, engine, mill, weels, furnace, tackle, gear and all the fixtures, furniture, articles and things belonging or appertaining to a Flour Mill commonly called or known as the "Empress Victoria Flour Mill," situate or erected in a house No. 22, Oomercarry Jail-road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and which house belongs to Cursetjee Byramjee Gorewala, Cowasjee Byramjee Gorewala, and Manackshá Dosabhoy Gorewalla.—Dated this 6th day of November, 1884.

BOMANJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE LAXAMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1884.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

4th.—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
લખમીદાશ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 5th November, 1884.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

The sale of the remaining stock of Stores, &c., will be resumed from lot No. 296 THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m., in shop of Messrs. Pochajee Framjee & Co., No. 27, Apollo-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 6th November, 1884.

NOTICES.

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS AND ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited,

SOLE CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT IN INDIA FOR THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS TO BRITISH TROOPS.

THE Company having at a great cost perfected its machinery for the manufacture of Broad cloths, Serges, great coatings and fabrics of a similar nature, is now in a position to register orders for these goods. The cloths manufactured by this Company are warranted to be of pure wool throughout, and for cheapness, durability and finish will be found unsurpassed.

Price Lists and Samples may be had on application to

THE MANAGER.

ESTATE OF MAJOR F. G. F. MOORE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of F. G. F. MOORE, late a Major in 2nd Battn. Royal Fusiliers, who died at Bellary, Madras Presidency, on the 30th September, 1883, are requested to apply to Mr. U. J. C. TURNER, Administrator, within one month from the date hereof, after which no claims will be admitted, and those that are indebted to the estate are requested forthwith to communicate with the undersigned.

GRINDLAY & Co.

Calcutta, 1st November, 1884.

NOTICE.

ANYONE having any claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, deceased, Mine Captain, late in the employ of the Neroudda Coal and Iron Company, Limited, Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P., are requested to forward the same to the undersigned within one month of this date, otherwise the claims will not be recognized.

Also any person owing money to this estate must pay the same within one month of this date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By order of the Executors, under the will of deceased

J. A. MAUGHAN,
JOHN E. TYERS,
Moppani, Gadarwarra, C. P.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 187 OF 1881.

PESTONJEE BEJUNJEE and RUSTOMJEE BEJUNJEE, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing at Dhunjee Doongeria-street, outside the Fort of Bombay, administrators of the estate and effects of the late BEJUNJEE FURDOONJEE, deceased .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ABDOOL RAHIMAN bin SHAIK BUDOO, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Bangalpoora-street, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in one lot before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiffs and of the abovenamed defendant or any of them in the premises hereinafter described—that is to say, All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built on Government ground, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bangalpoora-street, in the subdistrict of Mandvee, fronting Bangalpoora-street, on the west side, which are now in the occupation of the said Abdool Rahiman bin Shaik Budoo, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29 and now under No. 30, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 439, and bounded on the east by a public gutter or sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Bangalpoora-street, on the north formerly by the house of Hoosein Balloo Rajpoorker and now by the house of Borah Akbur Alli Sumsoodin, and on the south by the house of Ameen Vullud Baba Mikee, which said premises are described in the said mortgage and decree as containing by admeasurement sixty-four and seven-ninths square yards, whereas the said premises as contained within the boundaries aforesaid do actually contain one hundred and thirty-six and three-ninths square yards according to the plan thereof which has been prepared by the direction of the Commissioner in whose office it is now lying. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the COMMISSIONER in the Court House and at the office of Messrs. MACFARLANE and EDGELOW, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, at No. 15, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1884.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

BEING

A SELECTION OF

LEADING CASES

FROM

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS

DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.

BY

W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Rs 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the easiest running, quietest, and most rapid lock-stich sewing machines in the world, most wearable parts being made of the best tempered steel. They delight and please both Purchasers and Agents. Agents wanted where we are not represented.—The Singer Manufacturing Company 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing, Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Edul̲jee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED, Ladies' Flowers, Parasols, and real Magolica-ware, a choicest collection first time imported.—SHROFF BROTHERS, 52, Esplanade Cross-road.

THE PERPETUAL MOUSE-TRAP, Re. 1-12 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO LET, lower rooms, Rigby House, Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 135 per month. Apply B." care of this paper.

REQUIRED, cheap board and lodging for a single gentleman, in the Fort. Apply C. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BEWARE of imposition! Every bar of genuine Olive Soap bears a Greek inscription. At all Chemists' and Grocers'. 4 annas per bar.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have removed our office to 78, Tamarind-Lane, Fort. —J. MADHAVRAO and Co.

TOILET PAPER, TOILET PAPER, Superior quality, 6 annas per packet of 500 sheets.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

THE TRIPLE MOUSE-TRAP, a novel contrivance, Re. 1. The Magic Mouse-trap, Re. 1. Perpetual Mouse-trap, Re. 1 and Re. 1-8.—STEWARD & Co., Church-gate-street, Fort.

CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, commanding the proudest scenery of the Hill, is now open. Only Hotel where Billiards and Badminton available. Table second to none.

THE GUZERAT COLLEGE MAGAZINE for Students and Masters will be started if enough subscriptions are sent before Nov. 17, to the Clerk, Guzerat College, Ahmedabad. Rs. 4 per annum.

FOR SALE, a complete set of strong and handsome household furniture, at less than bazaar rates. Also a beautiful toned Schiedmayer and Soehne's Piano, in first-rate condition. Apply A. N. Pearson, Upper Colaba.

AT MATHERAN.—TO BE LET, for the season, the "Folly," one of the best houses at Matheran, with six bed rooms, commanding excellent view, and well furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to B. C., care of this paper.

WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Open to all India Meetings allowed between 25th Oct. and 31st Dec. 1884. Prizes 10 Medals and Rs. 4,600 guaranteed. Reduced fees for the Army. Special match for Volunteers. For Prospectus apply to D. Pudumjee, Esq., Hony. Secy., Poona.

COMPOUNDERS WANTED.—Apply to TREACHER & Co., Limited, Chemists, Byculla.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 each.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS.—Extra quality, oblong, end-wedge, and side-wedge. Rs. 7-8 per 100. RICHARDSON and CRUDDAS, Bombay Metal Mart.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now open to visitors. There are Parbul House and Stearn's House to be let for cold season.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN, is NOW OPEN to visitors, excellent food and accommodation. Terms moderate. Apply to the Proprietor.

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

KIDD and SHADBOLT'S SCOTCH WHISKY as supplied to the Bombay Club and Yacht Club. Importers, PHIPSON & Co., 18, Forbes-street.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds, new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW and select patterns of JARUN CLOTH to meet the increasing demand. Coat and Vest, Rs. 7-8, at Y. A. LACKA and Co., General Outfitting Warehouse, Bombay.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit, Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12; credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

COTTON CHECKS for Jharan Suits and Light Horse Clothing. A variety of the above are now available 40 inches wide. Samples post free on application to the Elgin Mills, Company, Cawnpore.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines. Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H. P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, European, wants place as Nurse or would go home and return with lady and children. Well used to children.—Mrs. Nicholls, care of Mr. Flint, Igatpuri, G. I. P. R.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

£500 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55 or at death if previous costs £1-14-2 per mensem if commenced at age 25; £2-0-4 if commenced at age 30; and £2-10-5 if commenced at age 35. Rates for other ages on application at Standard Life Office.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay For. Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 5-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, real beauties and very cheap, from As. 2 to Rs. 4 each. PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES.

NOTICE.

THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL STOREKEEPER, BOMBAY, invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of well finished TINWARE ARTICLES for two years for the use of the Medical Store Department.

2. Samples of articles can be seen, and forms of Tenders obtained, on application at the Government Medical Stores.

3. Tenders with samples of the articles to be supplied duly signed, sealed, and endorsed "Tenders for Tinware articles" will be received by the undersigned on the 15th November, 1884, at 12 noon.

4. No tender will be received or attended to after the date and hour above given.

5. A Security Deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished to the extent of 20 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

6. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

W. DYMOCK, Surgeon-Major.
Principal Medical Storekeeper.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1884.

I HAVE the pleasure to draw the attention of constituents and the public for an inspection of the following goods JUST ARRIVED per s.s Hazara and Rosetta. They are selected from the latest designs and patterns, and of the best materials obtainable in the London and Continental Markets.

Suits from these excellent materials made promptly and of the best fit and latest fashion.

Ellwood's Black Felt Hats high and low Crowns.
" White and brown Hunting Hats.
" Madras Felt Helmets.
Christy's Drab Terai Hats.
Hawke's Cork Patent Helmets.
Assorted Tweed Hats.
Seal and Mosquash Caps, some with flaps.
Geut's Velvet Smoking Caps.
" and Ladies Silk Umbrellas, some with Ivory handles.
Assorted fancy Bows and Neckties.
Shirt Collars of all descriptions.
Argosy Braces.
Gentleman's White Kid Gloves.
Railway Kegs and Counterpanes.
Damask Linen, 60" broad for table cloths.
Do. Napkins.
Turkish and other Linen Towels.
Red and White Blankets.
Rug Straps.
Bedford cord for riding Breeches.
White Flannel for suits and Cricketing Suits.
Foot-ball Gurnzies.
Merino do.
White, Warm do.
Gent's Merino and warm half Hose.
Black and blue worsted Coatings.
Colored Coatings.
Black and Blue Serge.
Cashmeres and Tweeds for Suits and Trowserings.
Fancy Walking Sticks, &c., &c.
Iron Safes.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort.

24th Oct., 1884.

SKINNY MEN.

"WELLS' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.—Cooper, Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

KANNY AND CO. HAVE REMOVED

TO

NO. 9 MEADOW-STREET,

Next door to

MR. D. MACROPOLO,

The Tobaconist.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Subeditor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

AT

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ARRIVED, per s. s. Huzara, two new fashionable circular-fronted BROUGHAMS, by Windover of London.

A few sets of nice English-made single and double HARNESS.

A shipment of bentwood, walnut and ebony CHAIRS and LADIES' ROCKERS by s.s. Madura.

And some GRAM AND GRASS MACHINES.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.

OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS!

OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, & c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10	Incandescent Lamps	..	Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	..	,,	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each	..	,,	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500	do. .. ,,	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500	do. .. ,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.

PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.

JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.

INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.

41, Meadow-stret.

TENTS.

GOLD MEDAL FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE—CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1884.

Silver Medal—Melbourne International Exhibition 1880.

THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY

are now registering orders for their

SUPERIOR CAMP EQUIPAGE

for the

ENSUING CAMPING SEASON.

TO ensure prompt delivery and prevent disappointment, early indents are solicited.

For Price Lists, Testimonials, and all other particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

'XMAS PRESENTS.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

MESSRS. HURJEEMUL & CO.,
(Next door to SOUNDY & Co., Rampart-row),
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

For a period of one month from this day, Messrs. HURJEEMULL & Co. will SELL their numerous stock of the following at REDUCED PRICES, to make room for fresh stock:—

Indian Curiosities.
Gold and Silver Jewellery.
Jeypore Enamelled Works.
Cutch Silver Ware.
Indian Foolcarries of sorts.
Cashmere and Rampore Shawls.
Persian Carpets, &c., &c.

Intending purchasers may make their own offers. No reasonable offer will be declined.

INSPECTION INVITED.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messieurs Macfarlane and Edgelow, No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November, 1884, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on Friday, the 24th instant:—

RESOLUTION—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

The following clauses shall be inserted after clause 7 in Article 98, namely,—

"7 A—They may from time to time at their discretions borrow from the Directors, Members, or other Persons any sum or sums of money for the purposes of the Company."

"7 B—They may raise or secure the repayment of such monies in such manner and upon such terms and conditions in all respects as they think fit, and in particular by mortgage or charge of all or any part of the property of the Company."

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Manager and Secretary.

Dated this 27th day of October, 1884.

NOTICE.

BAI MANECKBAI, widow of JEHANGIR NUSSERWANJEE WADIA, deceased.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims against, the estate of MANECKBAI, widow of the late Jehangir Nusserwanjee Wadia, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 24th day of July, 1884, and Probate of whose will was on the 9th day of October, 1884, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGIR JEHANGIR WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant, Esquire, merchant, are required to send to the said executor at his office at No. 5, Parsi Bazaar-street, within the Fort of Bombay, on or before the 17th day of November, 1884, the particulars of their claims, after which date the said executor will distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which he, the said executor, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having property belonging thereto in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said executor.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1884.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this office

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co.'s Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford-street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co.,
Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

RESERVE FUND—£210,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts........	per dozen	Rs.	5	10
Do. Pints........	,,	,,	3	10
Bass' Ale Quarts........	,,	,,	5	11
Do. Pints........	,,	,,	3	11
Ginger Ale........	,,	,,	2	14
Champagne Cider........	,,	,,	5	0
Phosphozone........	,,	,,	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial........	,,	,,	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial........	,,	,,	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup........	,,	,,	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts........	,,	,,	4	12
Do. Pints........	,,	,,	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubbattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited.

SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per kegs.	
Do.	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	FO	do.	do.	
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	'bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
lb. tins	F	do.	do.	
Do.	FF	do.	do.	
Do.	FFF	do.	do.	
Do.	A W/I American	do.	do	
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.	
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.	

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Agents.

Apollo Street, May 12, 1881.

£50 STERLING A YEAR to be received in quarterly instalments from age 55

		Per mensem. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age	20 *l.b.* ..	0 10 8	No medical examination is required for this provision. Form very simple.
,, ,, ,,	25 ,, ..	0 14 6	
,, ,, ,,	30 ,, ..	1 0 5	
,, ,, ,,	35 ,, ..	1 10 1	
,, ,, ,,	40 ,, ..	2 7 7	

£500 STERLING payable at 55 age or at death of previous,

		Per mensem. Civil. £ s. d.	Military. £ s. d.	
Costs, if commenced at age	20 *n. b.* ..	1 10 1	1 14 3	The Military rate covers Risk of War in any part of the Globe.
,, ,,	25 ,, ..	1 14 2	1 18 4	
,, ,,	30 ,, ..	2 0 4	2 4 6	
,, ,,	35 ,, ..	2 10 5	2 14 7	
,, ,,	40 ,, ..	3 7 6	3 11 8	

RATES FOR OTHER AGES, and FOR OTHER AMOUNTS, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE, and all information may be obtained on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, or to any of the Standard Company's Agents. Applicants are particularly requested to state date of birth.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

2 GOLD MEDALS AND 2 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES
AWARDED TO
JOHN DICKINSON & CO.,
PAPER MANUFACTURERS, LONDON & CALCUTTA

SECTION F. CLASS 68. The only Gold Medal awarded.

PRINTING PAPERS: Extra Superfine, Fine and Handmade, also the "Lion Brand" Printing Papers in Buff, Crimson and Black Label qualities, specially made for the Indian Market.

COLOURED PRINTINGS for Covers of Pamphlets, Prospectuses, &c.

SURFACE COLOURED, ENAMELLED and VARNISHED PAPERS.

LATE, LITHO, MAP and DRAWING PAPERS.

"MINIE" PAPER of special strength, equal to Handmade.

WRITINGPAPERS: Hand and Machine-made, Tub and Engine sized; Tinted Writings; also the "Lion Brand," Green Label Writing Foolscap for the Indian Market.

SECTION B. CLASS 11.

CARDS, CARDBOARDS and PASTEBOARDS.

COLOURED and ENAMELLED CARDS and BOARDS.

ENVELOPES of every description

BLOTTINGS.

CUT WRITINGS and BOXED STATIONERY, including Visiting Cards in Sliding Boxes.

CALCUTTA OFFICE:—7, NEW CHINA BAZAR STREET.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Bed-bugs, Flies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Cutch (s), from Hull; Adria (s), Jeddah. Yesterday:—Nubia (s) from Glasgow; and Bhownuggur (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; City of Manchester (s), Jeddah; Hindoostan (s), Marseilles; and Sirsa (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Nubia entered the dock yesterday.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 1st inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 45,125.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—A batch of one hundred and seventy horses was landed on Tuesday at the Carnac-bunder, and taken to different stables at Bhendy-bazaar and Bellasis-road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Bujmohundas Kissondass, living in a bungalow at the back of the Walkeshwur police chowkey, reports the theft of a tin box containing a pair of gold bangles and a gold neck-ornament, of the value of Rs. 425, from his premises on Tuesday last.

THE BOMBAY HOMŒOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the month of October was 2,215, consisting of 1,129 males, 630 females, and 456 children, out of which 1,066 were Hindoos, 1,034 Parsees, 72 Musulmans, 14 Christians, and 29 others. The daily average was 71·4516.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.—As the result of last month's operations conducted by the various agents of the Oriental Life Assurance Company, we learn that the head office received 190 proposals for Rs. 5,83,500, which, when compared with 131 proposals for Rs. 4,04,000 received during the corresponding period of last year, is a very satisfactory increase.—*Daily Post*, Oct. 31.

THEFT.—Atmaram Balloo, a domestic servant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon two charges, of stealing a number of articles, such as a clock, a lamp, a silver anklet, &c., belonging to Narayen Luximon and Cassinath Venkatish, residing at Girgaum. The prisoner had stolen the property and pledged it with Marwarees. He was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Jayaker, a Parsee named Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee was charged by Inspector Saunders with disorderly behaviour in Bazaar-gate-street. The police officer stated that the accused had once been in a good business, but bad habits had brought about his ruin. He was continually creating disturbances in the streets, and had been fined several times. His worship fined him Rs. 15, and bound him over to keep the peace for six months.

PREFERRING PRISON TO WORK.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Jayaker, Gustavus Pentlin and Frederick Ambrose, seamen of the s.s. Antoinette, were charged, at the instance of Captain Fergusson, with refusing duty. The captain said he could not account for the men refusing duty. They had once deserted their ship, and were brought back by the police. The men said they had been ill-treated, and that nothing would make them go back on board. They would rather go to jail. His worship advised them to return to work. He told them of the consequences, if they would not. They, however, said they would not go, and his worship therefore sent them to jail for a week.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY.—The sixth monthly meeting of the directors of this Institute was held on Tuesday at 5 p.m., when there were present, Mr. A. W. Forde, M. I. C. E., president, in the chair; Mr. Selim Solomon, vice-president; Dr. Waters, Mr. Cornforth, Mr. J. N. Petit, and Mr. M. Pendlebury, directors; and Mr. Bashford, honorary secretary. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up a programme of lectures, essays, &c., to be invited for the ensuing session. The first proofs of a portion of the new catalogue were shown to the meeting, and it is hoped that the whole will now soon be ready. The delay is due to the detention of some books by members, it being necessary that every book should be seen by the sub-committee before inclusion in the catalogue. It was reported that the first of the series of entertainments which it is proposed to give in the Institute will shortly take place, and that a most attractive programme can be arranged, numerous offers of assistance having been received from members, ladies and gentlemen. Tickets for the greater portion of the available accommodation have been applied for.

FALL OF A HOUSE.

YESTERDAY afternoon at about half-past 1 o'clock the greater portion of a five-storeyed house belonging to Kessowjee Jadowjee in Cazee-street, better known as the Khan-bazaar, Mandvie, fell in with a crash, and the *débris* falling on two other adjoining houses brought them down as well. It appears that Kessowjee Jadowjee was served with a notice from the Municipal authorities to pull down his house some months since, as it was in a dilapidated state. He, however, was reluctant to obey the order, but on being pressed by the officers of the Executive Engineer's Department, he commenced to pull down the house gradually. The work of demolition had been proceeding for a month, and the fourth and fifth storeys had been removed. Yesterday at noon the labourers, numbering about one hundred, who were engaged in the work reported to the police that the building was unsafe, and refused to continue working on it unless precautions were taken to prevent its coming down with a run. Constable Roberts, to whom the matter was reported, at once went to inspect the premises, and no sooner had he warned the tenants of the adjoining houses to vacate than a crumbling sound was heard to echo through Kessowjee's house, and before the constable could make his escape the building commenced to tumble down about his ears. He was struck on the head by a portion of the *débris*, and was thrown down and received a slight bruise on the forehead. The front portion of the second and third storeys then came down with a crash, and brought the two adjoining houses down with it. The ruins completely blocked the road and stopped all traffic. The occupants of the two adjoining houses ran out in time, with the exception of one man who was buried in the ruins. After strenuous efforts made by Inspectors cobb and Holmes and other police officers who worked with great care, the unfortunate man was extricated alive from his perilous position. The poor fellow was seen fully an hour before anything could be done for his relief, as his rescuers had to proceed with the greatest care and judgment. He was literally jammed in between large planks, stones, mortar, etc. The position in which he lay suggested the idea that in his confusion he had not run away from the falling house, but into the *débris*, as he was found cramped up, his back to the door, by which he could have escaped. He was a little over three hours in this dreadful position, and the first question he asked when his head was extricated was whether his family and relations were safe. He was apparently not much injured, but had, of course, sustained a severe shock. He was at once removed on a stretcher to hospital. Another man, named Luda Veljee, who was also injured, was removed to hospital, he having been wounded on the head. On the alarm being raised several European police officers, together with Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, were soon on the spot and worked hard in rescuing the man who had been buried in the ruins. Mr. McEwen, the Assistant Executive Engineer of the Municipality, with a number of his subordinates and a strong gang of labourers, assisted in the work of clearing the road, and continued their labours during the greater part of the night.

GOLD AND SILVER.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

THE following table shows the amount of imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1884-85:—

IN THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1884.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	45,37,920	87,23,524	1,32,61,444
Exports	21,700	20,92,189	21,13,889
Net Imports.........	45,16,220	66,31,335	1,11,47,555
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1884, (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Imports	3,22,82,270	4,73,91,358	7,96,76,628
Exports	45,691	1,06,96,261	1,07,41,952
Net Imports.........	3,22,36,579	3,66,98,097	6,89,34,676

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1884-85:—

IN THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1884.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	1,183	1,60,753	1,61,936
Coined & Examined.	.. ..	10,66,403	10,66,403
TO THE END OF THE MONTH OF SEPT., 1884, (PROGRESSIVE.)			
Coins and Bullion received (assay value)	1,43,478	2,20,03,533	2,21,47,011
Coined & Examined.	....	2,56,66,488	2,56,66,488

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Nov. 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE following among other matters were heard before his lordship:—

RE MARIA THEREZA.

Mr. Russell, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE ALLARAKHIA SEWJEE.

Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order. At the last sitting an explanation was demanded as to an item of Rs. 46,000 in the schedule, which had now been given. The insolvent filed his petition in 1875, but it was dismissed for want of prosecution. The present schedule was nearly the same as the previous one, with the exception of a few additional debtors and creditors. The Commissioner said that, as he was not acquainted with the details of the matters connected with the insolvency, he would extend the interim order till the next sitting of the court only.

RE WILLIAM MORRIS.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and an interim order for three months was granted.

RE ABDOOL RAHMAN ALLARAKHIA HAJEE.

Mr. Mankar applied for an interim order. The protection was granted, except as to one creditor, who was said to have left Bombay without appointing an agent to act for him.

RE MAHOMEDBHOY SUCHOOBHOY.

Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order. A large number of creditors had signed a composition deed. An interim order for three months was granted.

RE SYED MAHOMED BAUKER SHOOSTRY.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, made a similar application as in the last case, which was granted.

RE ASSANUND OOTUMCHUND.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for an interim order. The insolvent's discharge was opposed, and the case would have to go into the opposed list. A protection order for two months was granted.

RE J. C. TOWNSHEND.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for his discharge. The Commissioner, looking at the schedule, said the insolvent's income was not large, and asked him how it was that he indulged in the luxury of a hundred rupees' worth of dogs. The insolvent explained that he bought of Messrs. Green and Read, Bombay, three fox-terriers for that amount, in the hope of making a profit, but that one of the dogs died, and another got ill. There was no opposition, and the insolvent was granted a discharge.

INSOLVENTS PUNISHED.

The discharges of the undermentioned insolvents were postponed without protection on the ground of improvident habits and reckless expenditure:—Bhana Mowjee Patel and Jewraz Fakirmahomed, discharges postponed without protection for a fortnight each. Ramkrishna Narayen, Vullee Noora Mewna, and Ramjee Oodajee and another, discharges postponed without protection for two months each.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges:—Nathu Rajay Momin; Velljee Jadowjee; Mahadu Hurree Vibutee and others; Noormahomed Hoosein and another; Parug Ranjash Misir; Rajee Manajee Khorajee and another; Ahmed Sajan Esmail Ahmed; Ranee Kassum Powar; Ramchunder Pandu Mangalay; and Merwanjee Burjorjee Petiwalla.

INSPECTION OF SMALL FACTORIES BY THE FACTORY COMMISSION.

THE members of the Factory Commission, with a view to satisfy themselves by personal inspection as to the exact state of the small factories in Bombay and the condition of the workpeople employed therein, commenced a round of visits yesterday morning, which will be continued every Wednesday morning for a few weeks. They met at 7 a.m. yesterday at the Byculla Police Office, where the following members attended according to appointment:—Mr. W. B. Mulock, C.S., president; Dr. Thomas Blaney, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, and Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E., and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

The first factory visited was the Pestonjee Hormusjee Cotton Cleaning Factory in Tank-street. There were ten hands employed, six or seven women and girls. The engine and gearing were unprotected by fencing. The boiler was found to be in a dangerous position, being within six feet of a wooden floor; and a quantity of waste cotton was lying close to the engine. There was no latrine on the premises. The engine, a seven-horse one, was worked by a man who had no certificate of qualification under the Engine Boiler Act. The whole place was being cleaned up for the visit of the members of the Commission. Rubbish was being carted away, and within the last four days the walls had been white-washed. Ramlall, one of the hands, told the Commission that he came to the factory at 5 a.m. and left at 6 p.m. He got no rest for meals, but other hands got half-an-hour. He was a high-caste Purdasee. The principal machine, which caused most dust, was not working. On an inspection of the muster roll, it appeared that no days of rest (Sundays) were given, and that the mill worked during the late Dewalee and Mohurrum holidays.

The next factory visited was the Perseverance Flour Mill, Mr. Framjee Byramjee's, in Tank-street. The wool-cleaning and flour-grinding business was carried on on the ground floor. The door between the two departments was open, and the flour could not but be tainted with animal matter with which the air was surcharged. The main shaft, crank shaft, fly wheel, and main belt were unfenced and dangerous. Amongst the hands were twelve women. Buya, a young girl fourteen or fifteen years of age, told the Commission that she came to the factory at 6 a.m. and worked up to 7 p.m. She got three annas a day, was employed by the wool merchant, and went home for meals some time between 10 and 12 o'clock.

At the Aftab Flour Mill in Duncan-road the engine was not at work, as it was stated the stones were being chipped. The roof was low, and holes through it afforded ventilation, but in the monsoon these holes were necessarily closed to keep out the rain. The engine and main gearing were quite unfenced. The engine, about eight horse-power, appeared to have never been inspected by the Boiler Inspector: and the man in charge of it had no certificate. The stoking of the engine was carried on within a few yards of the flour.

In Tarra Lalljee's Flour Grinding Factory, 87 Duncan-road, the engine and main gearing were found unfenced. The stoking of the boiler was going on within six yards of the flour. The engineer had no certificate; and the fireman was working the engine, which was one of ten horse-power, and which had never been inspected.

The Commission next visited the Western India Flour Mill of Thackersey Narronsey, Grant-road. The engine was not working, as there was, it was said, no work. Mr. J. Jones, the Inspector of Factories, stated that this mill was one of the worst for ventilation and dust. The engine was one of sixteen horse-power. The engineer was not aware that the Government Boiler Inspector had ever inspected the engine. The engineer had a second-class certificate. Two members of the Commission had previously visited this factory, and found it in a most dirty condition. It was evidently being cleaned up yesterday for the visit of the Commission.

Bezonjee Sorabjee and Co.'s Flour and Wool-cleaning Factory, Khetwady Back road, was next visited. Nine hands were permanently employed, while about the same number were taken on daily. Both the flour-ginding and wool-cleaning were being carried on in one large room. The dust was choking, the air being quite loaded with it from the wool-cleaning, which must have tainted the flour. The engine, of twenty horse-power, was quite new and had been bought only a week previously. The wheel was unfenced; and some of the flour-grinding machinery was also unprotected and dangerous.

In most of these factories the Commission found the engine and gearing unprotected. In some the places had been white-washed within the last few days, and were being cleaned up in anticipation of the visit of the Commission, while in others they had heard of their coming and had stopped the working of the machines. These small factories were found to be established in the most unventilated parts of the town and were not free from danger in cases of fire and accidents. The object of the visit of the Commission was more or less defeated by the publication of notices in the vernacular newspapers of the intended visit; and in some of the factories the men admitted that they had prepared themselves for their visit. The rubbish was being carted away even during the visit of the Commission fom some of these places.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 4th November, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71[illegible]
Dew Point........	67·[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air........	·880
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 p.m.) ..	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	71·4
General Direction of Wind* ..	E, ENE, E, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	215

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Thursday, the 23rd October, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding.

PANCH MAHALS LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law in force in the Panch Mahals. He said:—This Bill has been prepared at the request of the Government of Bombay. The territory known as the Panch Mahals is at present one of the scheduled districts in that Presidency, and the object of this measure is to regulationize it and to assimilate the law in force in it to that in the neighbouring Kaira district.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend and consolidate the law regulating the construction and working of Railways. He said:—We have at present, as the Council are aware, a certain amount of law relating to railways. This law, however, may be said to be not only of a very scant and meagre nature, but also to relate almost exclusively to the actual conditions of the working of railways as between the railway companies and the public; that is to say, it chiefly relates, speaking very broadly, to various acts on the part of one or the other, all of which conduce more or less to the satisfactory carrying on of the railway business from day to day. Besides this, however, there are many other branches of the question which our law—I can only speak broadly in a sketch of this kind—does not touch at all. I may illustrate these branches by mentioning some of them, namely, the nature of the numerous obligations of a company in constructing a line and also in working it, in order to ensure its safety and convenience; to secure due accommodation for landholders on both sides of the line and protection of their rights; to enforce proper enquiries into the various questions, or the accidents, which may arise; to regulate rates and fares so that the public shall not be at the mercy of the companies as powerful monopolists; to provide for the systematic keeping of accounts in the interests both of the Government, which, I am sorry to say, still very often has to guarantee the railway companies, and also of the shareholders themselves. All these and various other matters, of more or less importance, have hitherto been provided for in the best way possible in the contracts between the Government and the companies, or by departmental rules and regulations. As regards State Railways, however, such matters have been entirely within the discretion of the Executive Government. These contracts have been found in the course of years to be often incomplete or obscure; each new railway which has been established or guaranteed has got for itself a separate contract, the result being that there is a very considerable amount of difference in each regarding matters of the same nature, which ought to be dealt with uniformly in all cases. Besides this, we have been urged by several of the large Railway Administrations to introduce an Arbitration Act for the settlement of differences which occasionally arise between them, owing principally to the large increase in the interchange of railway traffic in India, which is likely still to develop further with the growth of railway systems. Experience has also shown the necessity for a compulsory reference to arbitration in certain cases, where the continuance of disputes is likely to be prejudicial to the interests of the public. This is, I think, a general description of the Bill which I am moving for leave to introduce, sufficient to satisfy the Council that some legislation is desirable. As regards the further steps to be taken, I have only to say that it is not contemplated to introduce the Bill at the presented time. The rough draft of the Bill has been prepared in the Public Works Department, and all provisions in the existing contracts and in Indian Acts or English Statutes or Bills which appeared suitable have been embodied in it. What is contemplated is that this draft shall be referred to the various Local Governments, Chambers of Commerce and Railway Administrations throughout India before its introduction into the Council. I hope to be able, if the Council agree to the motion now before them, to introduce a considerably amended draft in the course of the current session at Calcutta, after we have received and considered the various opinions which are to be called for on the measure in the manner I have indicated.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert said:—My hon'ble friend Mr. Hope has explained that the draft which he proposes to circulate for criticism is merely a rough draft prepared by the Public Works Department. It has not yet been considered in the Legislative Department, and it will have to be very carefully scrutinized in that Department before it is introduced into this Council. I have read the draft somewhat hastily, and have made some suggestions as to the form and arrangement of the clauses; but the Bill raises a good many difficult questions, some of which I should like to have a further opportunity of considering, and which the Council will be in a better position to consider after the draft has received that external criticism to which Mr. Hope has explained that he proposes to submit it.

His Excellency the President said:—The remarks that have fallen from my hon'ble friends, Mr. Hope and Mr. Ilbert, will show that in giving my assent to the introduction of this Bill I am in no way committed to any provisions which it may contain, and which, as Mr. Hope has explained, are at present only in rough draft, and therefore not in a condition to be submitted to me. I entirely agree that it is desirable to consolidate and amend the law relating to railways in this country in various ways; and I am very glad to find that Mr. Hope proposes to consult public bodies and persons interested in railways, either as shareholders, managers of companies, or on behalf of the public, before the Bill is introduced into this Council. It will, of course, before its introduction, be submitted to my successor, Lord Dufferin, who will by that time have assumed the office of Viceroy; and for myself I have only to say that I agree that a Bill for consolidating and amending the law regarding railways in India is undoubtedly needed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LORD DUFFERIN ON INDIA.

The Earl of Dufferin arrived in Belfast on Oct. 13 from London. He proceeded by special train to Bangor, and from that town he drove to Clandeboye, where, during the day, he was presented with an address by his tenantry. The Rev. John Quartz read the address, which referred in very high terms to Lord Dufferin's services as a diplomatist, and to the very high esteem in which he was held by all his tenantry. In the course of his reply, his Excellency assured his tenantry that he was deeply touched by the great honour they had done him, and the pleasure they had conferred upon him by their presence. When one was on the eve of taking an important step, and of separating himself for a long period of years from all the associations of his early life, they might be sure he was in a very earnest frame of mind. He could not but think of the uncertainties of life, and wonder if he was ever again to be so pleasantly surrounded by his friends as at that moment. They might, however, be quite sure that he had no dearer desire or greater ambition than to come back to his own home, not having done anything undeserving of their approval, in the hope of spending that repose in the midst of them which he thought he would then have fairly earned, and of endeavouring to discharge those duties which were incumbent upon him in his native country. Shortly afterwards the company separated.

Lord Dufferin was entertained at a banquet in the Ulster Hall, Belfast, on Wednesday, October 15, prior to his departure for India to undertake the duties of Viceroy. Among those present were many noblemen and gentlemen from the most distant parts of the country, including Lord Templetown, Lord de Ros, Lord Clanmorris, Sir Thomas Bateson, M. P., Mr. Justice Andrews, Sir E. P. Cowan, Viscount Bangor, Mr. Findlater, M. P., Mr. Corry, M. P., Mr. Dickson, M. P., Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Down, Lord Waveney, Sir Hervey, Bruce, M. P, Sir Thomas M'Clure, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Down, Sir Charles Lanyon, Sir John Preston, Mr. Thompson, M. P., Mr. Mulholland, M. P., and others. The Mayor of Belfast, Sir David Taylor, presided. The usual loyal toasts were given and enthusiastically received.

The Mayor next gave the health of the guest of the evening, and the toast was received with great enthusiasm.

Lord Dufferin, after acknowledging the manner in which the toast had been received, and after referring to the many occasions upon which, during the last thirty years, he had appeared before them only to receive fresh proofs of their goodwill and indulgent sympathy, said,—Least of all can I forget that memorable night when, on the eve of my departure for Canada, this splendid chamber was filled with friends who had assembled together to bid me God-speed, and to assure me that, in the opinion of those who had known me best and longest, the honour then conferred upon me by Her Majesty was not considered misplaced or undeserved. (Cheers.) That occasion ushered in the brightest and happiest period of my life, a period passed in one of the fairest regions within the confines of the Empire among a people animated by the most generous instincts, endowed with all the noblest gifts and qualities which distinguish the British race, and to whom I owe a debt of gratitude and affection whose welcome burden I shall carry to the grave. Since that auspicious celebration twelve years have passed, during which in different capacities I have done my best to render faithful and loyal service to my Queen and country (cheers), and now again that I am about to proceed to a distant land to undertake a task more arduous, more responsible, and, I may add, more honourable than any which has ever been imposed on me, can it be wondered at if, like the hero of old who was invincible so long as he was in contact with his mother earth, I come back here among you to gather fresh strength and vigour, and renew my youth by once more looking around on your familiar faces, by listening to your genial words of welcome and encouragement, and by taking a farewell grasp of your thousand friendly hands. (Cheers.) His lordship continued—I cannot help being aware that the unanimity with which you, who sometimes are temporarily divided by differences of opinion in the fields both of political and of religious thought (hear, hear), have been pleased to hail my nomination as Viceroy of India—the cordial acceptation with which my appointment has been endorsed, and which it would be an affectation as well as an act of ingratitude on my part not to recognize and take pride in, is a condition of public sentiment which can never again recur to me (cheers)—never again, I fear, no matter what my efforts or exertions, can I hope so completely to unite in their pleasant, harmonious concord the suffrages of my countrymen. The Government of India is not only a laborious task; it is one presenting problems of the very greatest doubt and intricacy from day to day. The most complex questions are submitted to the attention of the Executive, which, from their very nature, are incapable of an altogether satisfactory solution, and in regard to which the choice lies, not between the absolutely good and the absolutely bad, but is dependent upon such a delicate comparison of advantage and disadvantage upon either side as to render it very difficult for even those who have every opportunity of acquainting themselves with the elements of the case to discriminate between them. Out of these circumstances must arise a vast amount of intelligent and conscientious criticism, and while on the one hand it can scarcely be expected that he who is ultimately responsible for what happens will be invariably in the right, it is certain that he will frequently appear to many intelligent observers to be altogether in the wrong. Hence it must inevitably follow that very conflicting estimates will be formed of the success with which the Governor-General of the day is conducting the arduous administration over which he presides. Nor is he in any way entitled either to deprecate the most searching examinations into his conduct or to be irritated at the blunt and angry criticisms to which he may be exposed. All regard to his personal susceptibilities will naturally be postponed and disappear in the presence of the enormous interests which are at stake and which affect at the same time the happiness of millions of our fellow-subjects in India itself, and nearly touch the honour, the conscience, and the safety of that Imperial Power to whom Providence has intrusted the superintendence of their destinies. (Cheers.) All that a person in such a situation can demand is that one thing, and one thing alone, should be remembered in mitigation of any impending condemnation which public opinion may be disposed to pass upon his conduct, and that is that he is the man upon the spot, that he is the man who must know a great deal more intimately than anybody else what may be the requirements of the situation (hear, hear); that there may be many a consideration present to his mind possessing the most cogent force which is naturally hidden from the gaze of those who are watching the drama from a distance (hear, hear); that the temporary puffs and flaws of fleeting public opinion are not always a true indication of the direction in which the wind is blowing; and that it is but just and fair to credit your servant to whom you have once given your confidence at least with the presumption of being in the right until the contrary is shown to reasonable demonstration. (Cheers.) Above all, let me remind you that when dealing with such vast subjects as those which occupy the statesman of Calcutta, when handling the tremendous forces which are evolved out of the complicated and multitudinous political systems which exist within the borders of the Indian peninsula, when endeavouring to mould by slow and cautious efforts the most ancient, the most continuous, and the most artificially organized civilization to be found on the face of the earth into forms that shall eventually harmonize more and more with those conceptions which the progress of science and the result of experience have shown to be conducive to human happiness, the result of the ruler's exertions and the flower of his achievements are seldom perceptible at the moment, but far more frequently bring forth their fruit long after those that tilled the field and sowed the seed have rested from their unrecognized and sometimes depreciated labours. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) The days when great reputations were to be made in India are happily, perhaps, as completely passed at those in which great fortunes were accumulated. Famous Indian pro-Consuls are no longer required by their superiors or compelled by circumstances to startle their countrymen by the annexation of provinces, the overthrow of dynasties, the revolutionizing of established systems, and all those dramatic performances which invariably characterize the founding and consolidation of newborn empires. Their successors must be content with the less ambitious and more homely, but equally important and beneficent, work of justifying the splendid achievements of those who have gone before them by the careful and painstaking elaboration of such economical, educational, judicial, and social arrangements as shall bring happiness, peace, contentment, and security alike to the cabin doors of the humble ryot, to the mansions of the loyal zemindar and enterprising European settler, and to the palace-gates of Her Majesty's honoured allies and princely feudatories. (Cheers.) So convinced am I, indeed, of the truth of what I say that I imagine that the greatest success and triumph I can obtain are that, from the time that I depart from these shores and wave a grateful response to the farewell you are saying to me to-night, even the echo of my name may never be wafted to your ears until at the end of my official term I stand again among you, having won from the historian of the day no higher encomium or recognition than that my administration was uneventful, but that I had kept the Empire intrusted to my guardianship tranquil and secure. (Loud cheers.) Nor let it be imagined that this humble programme is not enough to exhaust the energies and strain to the utmost the abilities and statesmanship of India's most experienced servants and England's wisest counsellors. (Hear, hear.) Things go very fast with us nowadays, and the changes in their conditions and relations are as multiplex and instantaneous as those in a kaleidoscope. Yesterday India was an isolated region, remote from the disturbing influences of foreign contact. To-day we have a European neighbour on our north-western frontier, and before long we may have another on our eastern boundary. Happily I have the good fortune to be united to the Foreign Minister of Russia by the ties of personal intimacy and regard. I am convinced that a more moderate-minded, wise, and unaggressive statesman does not breathe in Europe. I believe his great desire is that Russia should live in amity with England (hear, hear), and that no causes of disagreement and suspicion should be generated in Central Asia between the two countries. (Hear, hear.) He has more than once assured me that he regarded the expansion of Russia in a south-easterly direction with regret, and that his most earnest wish is for such a condition of affairs to come into existence as should impose upon that expansion its natural and permanent arrest. I rejoice to think that it should have fallen to my lot to co-operate with a personal friend in arriving at this desirable and necessary result. (Hear, hear.) Nor within the confines of India itself have matters remained a whit more stationary. The spread of education and the extension of railways, the congestion of populations, slow moving as are the habits of Indian thought and sentiment, have created new requirements and demands and fresh readjustments, the successful accomplishment of which will call for the most extensive knowledge and the acutest insight. But it would be altogether inappropriate at to-night's celebration to trouble you with the crude speculations of one who is still an outsider and a neophyte in regard to Indian politics. Yet in one respect, at all events, I am to be congratulated, and it is this—that when I come to address myself to the study of these subjects I shall be assisted by as able a body of public servants, both English and native, as has ever been at the disposal of any ruler. (Cheers.) I believe that the Civil Service of India is unrivalled for integrity, intelligence, loyalty, and a sense of public duty, and probably nothing has contributed more effectually to impress it with these characteristics than the recruits it has received from Ireland, and especially from Ulster. (Loud cheers.) I might perhaps be straining our native privilege too far if I connected Wellington with the Civil Service, though India's greatest soldier was a civil servant, and some of her ablest civil administrators have been soldiers. But keeping within the letter of the allusion, where has there existed a more capable and benevolent representative of the Crown than the Marquis Wellesley? (Cheers.) What Governor-General has ever so captivated the affections of the Indian people as Lord Mayo? (Cheers.) What statesman in either hemisphere can point to such an heroic record as that of the immortal Lawrence? (Cheers.) Where can you find a name surrounded by a brighter halo of blameless fame and honour than that of Sir Robert Montgomery? (Cheers.) But after all these are but the fortunate few whom accident and happy chance, seconding their inherent merits and native genius, have made known to the world. Behind and beyond these there are hundreds and hundreds of other noble and high-minded officials, unknown and unrewarded, who in the solitude of their several districts, burdened with enormous responsibilities, compelled to sacrifice almost everything that renders human life delightful, are faithfully expending their existence for their Queen, for their country, and for those committed to their charge, with nothing but their conscience to sustain them, reinforced by the conviction which is inherent in every Briton's breast, that the sense of having done one's duty is better than name or fame, Imperial honours, or popular approbation. (Loud cheers.) It is to join these men that I go, and though I dare say there may be many among them superior to myself in ability, as they all must be in experience, one thing I can promise you, that neither among those who have lived and laboured and who have disappeared from the scene, nor among those who are still working for the good of England and of India, will any have set forth more determined to walk fearlessly and faithfully in the unpretending paths of duty. (Cheers.) What the future may bring forth none can foretell, but of this at least you may be sure, that no act or thought of mine shall be unworthy of my country and its sovereign. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency subsequently referred to the reported death of Colonel Stewart, and said that Colonel Stewart was one of the most heroic and noble individuals with whom it had ever been his good fortune to come into contact. During the period he spent at Constantinople he became acquainted with Colonel Stewart's exceptional qualities. Colonel Stewart had served under his orders in Asia Minor and again in Egypt. He was sent out by her Majesty's Government in a diplomatic capacity with orders to repair to Khartoum, to report on the condition of affairs which he found there. It was a matter of astonishment to him (the noble earl) to hear of Colonel Stewart's reported death, and he was happy to think that he had recorded, in an official despatch, the capacity, the industry, and the ability with which, under most unpropitious circumstances, that noble officer discharged the task entrusted to him. Colonel Stewart sent home a series of despatches which are unrivalled for their lucidity, for the mass of complicated information which they conveyed, and the noble spirit of humanity which they breathed. It was a melancholy pleasure to him—if indeed it was true that they must give up the hope of ever seeing Colonel Stewart again—to have that opportunity of paying a public tribute to his memory.

OPENING OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The Indian Institute was opened at Oxford, on October 14, in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and a large audience.

In his address, the Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Mr. Monier Williams) said that they were met to impart the first pulsations of life to the stone building in which they were assembled by making the institute begin its appointed work—the work of facilitating Indian studies; the work of producing a better appreciation of the languages, literatures, and industries of India; the work of qualifying young Englishmen for Indian careers, and of qualifying young Indians to serve their own country effectively. It had been said, why spend so much money on bricks and mortar? Why give stones when knowledge was asked for? But it was forgotten that a material centre was essential to all educational work. The Professor then expressed his belief that those who had intrusted him with the management of the funds so generously subscribed towards the Indian Institute would also wish to intrust him with the first utterances within its walls, and would be pleased that his first words were uttered in an attempt to reply to the question, "How could the University of Oxford best fulfil her duty towards India?" This was a question the solution of which the peculiar circumstances of our position in India made it impossible for a great national University to evade. Statistics proved that out of the total number of 903 members of the Covenanted Civil Service appointed from 1856 to 1879 at least 618 were University men. Hence it followed that a large number of the rulers of India were brought under the training of the University. Our position in India was not that of colonists. The climate was fatal to the existence in an unmixed condition of any Anglo-Saxon settlers for more than two or three generations. We were present in India as rulers and administrators, and as nothing more. The only parallel case was the occupation of Britain by the Romans; but the native population of England at that time could scarcely have exceeded a million, whereas the native population of India had risen to 254 millions, while scattered among these overwhelming masses were the ruling class of, at most, 140,000 Britons—civilians and military men all told—and of these little more than 900 members of the covenanted service were the actual administrators of the government of the country. This scattering of a few selected British rulers over the surging ocean of Indian life was like choosing 900 scientific men, dotting them about in small ships on the surface of the Atlantic, and requiring them by the application of chemical oils to maintain smooth water amid storm-driven waves and conflicting currents. When these men arrived in India—sometimes before the age of 20—they had to choose between becoming judges or collectors, and in ten or 12 years afterwards the welfare of perhaps a million souls might depend on their administrative energy and ability. It might happen that a youth who in England would never have risen above mediocrity might become a Commissioner, a Lieutenant-Governor, a Governor, or even by a remote possiblity Governor-General of all India. How important was it to send out such men well edcated according to the true sense of the word; and where could a better training be had than at our Universities? Nowhere else was the whole man better drawn out into well-balanced and symmetrical proportions; nowhere else was there the same wholesome attrition and collision between opposite characters and varying intellects. It was on this account that the Government encouraged the Indian Civil Service probationers—who were selected at an annual competitive examination in London—to place themselves under University discipline. They might choose any one of eight Universities. Those who elected to come to Oxford were very imperfectly subject to the rules of the University, and derived little benefit from University life. They had to serve two masters, and their London masters were the more exacting. They were not required to pass the University examinations, or to take their degrees, or to carry away with them any University stamp of any kind. The professor thought that if the present low limit of age (17½ to 19½) was retained for the competitive examination, every selected candidate should be required to reside for three years (instead of two) at a University. No option should be allowed, but every one should be compelled to take his degree of B. A. at the end of that period. He trusted that the time might not be far distant when the Civil Service Commissioners would consent to leave the proficiency of the Indian probationers to be tested by the Universities, and might accept their examinations in lieu of all, or at least of some of those now conducted in London. The University of Oxford had established special honour schools of mathematics, natural science, law, history, and theology. It had provided special teachers for the Indian Civilians. It ought now to establish two other honour schools—a school of Oriental "literæ humaniores," and a school of modern Indian languages. The Indian vernaculars were neglected and suffered to deteriorate by the Government Universities in India, but their cultivation ought to be encouraged by Oxford. The masses in India could only be educated and civilized through the medium of the spoken languages. It was the duty of Oxford to help in training all intended for Indian careers—not merely the selected Indian Civilians, but chaplains, doctors, lawyers, military men, and others. There was an Oxford Mission at Calcutta which aimed at influencing the higher thought and culture of the educated classes. The Professor had seen the members of the mission at their work, and was deeply impressed by its reality, but thought they would be better prepared for coping with the subtle arguments of Pundits had Oxford a Reader in Indian philosophy, who would lecture on its relation to the philosophical and religious thought of Europe. It was also the duty of Oxford to give some knowledge of India to its ordinary students, who might, as members of Parliament, exercise control over the destinies of India. Formerly, in the absence of telegraphy, Indian administrators were allowed much independence. Now, the interposition of Parliament caused administrative complications. How important was it that the members of Parliament trained at Oxford should imbibe correct notions about India! The Indian Institute was to be a centre of union, inquiry, and instruction for all interested in Indian studies, or preparing for Indian careers. Its lecture-rooms, library, and museum were by their intercommunication to aid and illustrate each other. The Professor had received grants and gifts of Indian books and manuscripts nearly sufficient to fill the library, and grants and gifts of objects more than sufficient to fill the half of the museum now finished. Some had supposed that the Indian Institute was intended only for Indians. This was as great a mistake as to suppose it was intended only for Englishmen. The Professor, when in India, had proposed to the Viceroy that the Institute should form a home for deserving natives, who would be supported there by Government scholarships. Lord Ripon and his Council had agreed to his proposal, but Lord Kimberley, while sanctioning the scholarships had refused to attach them to any particular institution. It was to be hoped that the scholars would still be attracted to the Oxford Indian Institute. Professor Monier Williams concluded by expressing his hope that a spirit of friendly co-operation would animate all who had to teach within its walls, and that the day of small beginnings would increase in brightness till its illuminating power became an acknowledged factor in the benefits which the University sought to confer.

At the conclusion of Professor Williams's address the Vice-Chancellor said he was there to open the building, but before doing so he felt he was only expressing the feelings of all present when he thanked the Professor for his interesting and suggestive address. He added that it was entirely due to the indefatigable energy and simple-minded enthusiasm for India of Professor Monier Williams that the building stood there to-day. He regretted that from its half-finished condition, its architectural beauty, and, perhaps, its usefulness, were somewhat impaired. He agreed with the Professor that England and, indeed, Europe, owed a great debt of gratitude to India, although perhaps in the far distance. It was necessary for Oxford first to understand and learn something about India before she attempted to train men to govern the 240,000,000 inhabitants, with their different races, religions, and customs. He had been told that Lord Wellesley had caused the following words of Virgil to be inscribed on the portal of the college at Fort William:—"Redit a nobis Aurora, diemque reducit." He concluded by formally declaring the building open, and expressing a hope that the India Institute would create a greater sympathy between India and England.

The building, which is from the designs of Mr. Basil Chamneys, is of a modified Palladian character, with details serving to mark its Oriental uses. The interior is fitted up with much handsome Jacobean woodwork. The Holywell-street front is completed in clever adaptation to the line of the street, but three out of the five bays facing the length of Broad-street, still await erection.

EGYPT AND THE SOUDAN.

THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF COLONEL STEWART AND PARTY.

When the mail left England no definite news had been received about Colonel Stewart. The Foreign Office received news from Major Kitchener, which, if trustworthy, would place it beyond doubt that Stewart is still alive. Major Kitchener reports that his runners have come into Debbeh with details of the massacre. One of the runners have spoken with a survivor, who stated that the Greek Consul at Khartoum was in command of the steamer that was wrecked; and it is regarded as certain that if Colonel Stewart had been on board the steamer he would have held that position. Later, Lord Wolseley sent a telegram to London which gives still further ground for the belief that Colonel Stewart returned in safety from Berber to Khartoum. And a camel-owner who has arrived at Wady Halta says that his most trustworthy man has visited Merawee, the scene of the reported murder of Colonel Stewart and his party, and that he saw the wreck of a dahabeah on the reef, and ascertained that all the crew had been murdered. But of any steamer such as Colonel Stewart was reported to have been wrecked in there was positively no trace.

A telegram from Cairo, dated Oct. 17 says:—The sub-Mudir of Dongola telegraphs that the special messenger sent to the scene of the recent massacre on the Nile has returned to Dongola and confirms the previous account. The messenger adds that there are no white men among the prisoners. The following is the test of the telegram:—"The special messenger has returned from Wady Garna, where the steamer from Khartoum ran aground. The inhabitants declare that the steamer was conveying money belonging to the Greek Consul, and that there were forty persons on board, including Europeans and natives. The steamer which was armed, also carried the booty captured by the party in their engagements with the rebels, as well as the heads of some insurgents killed at Khartoum. When the steamer ran aground at Salamat the inhabitants were much terrified. The messenger then reports the story of the treacherous hospitality offered by the sheikhs and of the massacre as already known; adding that the only prisoners in the hands of the rebels are blacks."

The Sub-Mudir of Dongola, in a further telegram states that a corpse was seen floating down the Nile at Amburkol on the 9th inst. The despatch also contains the following intelligence:—"A certain Osman Nareddin, an inhabitant of Korti, has arrived from Khartoum after a fourteen days' journey. He was at Khartoum during the whole of the siege, and saw the guns and rifles captured by General Gordon from the rebels. The road between Khartoum and Sennaar was free from rebels. General Gordon's war-steamers, after bombarding Berber, Djalyeen, and Metemmeh, returned to Khartoum all well," "Kashmil Mous Pasha had undertaken to occupy Berber with the force which General Gordon was preparing while Osman Nareddin was at Khartoum. The Mahdi arrived at Shatt six days from Khartoum; but having learned that an insurrection had broken out against him at Gebeldier was forced to return. The latter intelligence is confirmed by Ahhmed Hammad just arrived from Kordofan, who reports that the Mahdi starting from Saced (?) in the direction of the Nile summoned the tribes men and inhabitants of the villages to accompany him. Only two tribes obeyed; the remainder including the Kabbabish tribe, refusing. Ahmed Hammad saw them on his way peacefully occupied. They refused to recognize the Mahdi, and were still loyal to the Khedivial Government. Before quitting El Obeid the Mahdi appointed Mahmoud Abed-el-Kader as his Wakeel, leaving with him only 5,000 men. The Bakkara tribesmen and the inhabitants of Gebeldier, taking of this, attacked El Obeid and carried off thirty-seven slaves and several thousand head of cattle. They seeme ddisposed to renew the attack. One hundred Egyptian troops joined them. This is confirmed by other messengers."

Travellers from Kordofan report that the Mahdi is again active. A report having reached him that the provisions of Khartoum were failing, the False Prophet immediately set about gathering a strong force to invest the place, with a view to starving out the garrison. This confirmed previously reports to the same effect. Emissaries of the Mahdi have arrived at Omsan Digma's camp at Tamai with full instructions as to the system which he wishes Osman to pursue. This consists in harassing the English as much as possible, without coming to close quarters; and in treating those natives who come in to him in front of Suakim and around with welcome and consideration. This plan and our inaction have effected the open revolt of the Amarars, who have joined the Hadendowas and other hostile tribes with whom they had previously fought as our allies. All the hopes entertained a month ago of opening the road through the assistance of friendly tribes have vanished. On the other hand, it is reported that the Mahdi is in continual trouble with the tribes round El Obeid. The inhabitants of the country between Khartoum and Berber, from the Nile to the sea, are said to be suffering from a want of provisions almost amounting to famine.

In a telegram dated October 15 the Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—The order contained in the Ministerial circular of September 18 expires to-day, as far as the railway administration is concerned. To-morrow the latter will resume payments to the Caisse de la Dette, commencing with the sum of £5,000. In consequence, however, of the Ministry of Finance being again short of cash, early recurrence to the same measure is anticipated. The railway administration has paid a total of £95,000 into the Ministry of Finance during the past four weeks, the final payment of £10,000 having been made yesterday, notwithstanding a notarial protest lodged by the French Administrator, who contends that the mere Ministerial circular of September 18 was insufficient to repeal the khedivial decree of November, 1876. In a letter written by the Khedive, promising that the Government will indemnify Nubar Pasha and the Finance Minister for any personal losses resulting from the legal proceedings pending against them, the Khedive refers to Mustapha Fehmi's letter of September 18 as a measure "que mes ministres ont cru devoir prendre."

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The English papers contain accounts of further severe fighting in Tonkin. After the defeat of the Chinese at Loochuan, the column under General Négrier, three thousand strong, which set out to cut off their retreat, encountered six thousand Chinese troops occupying entrenchments surrounding a redoubt on the Langson route at Lang-kep, whose intention seems to have been to take Bac Ninh in flank. Lang-kep, which consists of some fifty wooden huts and a score of masonry houses, stands on a hill, at the junction of the roads leading to Yenthe, Bac Ninh, and Hanoi, and is surrounded by stockades and a wall barely six feet high. Here a desperate encounter immediately ensued. The Chinese endeavoured to surround the French, but after five hours' hard fighting the former were defeated, and, their retreat to China Proper being cut off, they fled towards Daoguan, with the loss of their horses, mules, and ammunition. The defenders of Kep offered a most determined resistance to the French troops. The village was surrounded, and it was found necessary to make a breach in the central redoubt, which was then carried at the point of the bayonet. The Chinese loss in the village alone was 640 killed, their total loss being estimated by the French at 2,500. The French are said to have only lost one captain and twenty men killed and eight officers and fifty men wounded. General Négrier was slightly wounded in the leg. General Brière de l'Isle proceeded to the front, and on the 10th inst. fought a severe engagement at Chu, a village situated in the upper part of the valley of Loochuan, at about twelve miles and a half from Truong Khan, a village on the Langson road, where the Chinese seem to have rallied. Truong Khan is about twelve miles beyond Bac Le, and twenty-five miles from Langson. General Briere de l'Isle's report is under date of October 13, and runs as follows:—

Colonel Donnier, after a brilliant engagement, carried on the 10th inst., the heights commanding the fortress of Chu, which forms the *point d'appui* of the large entrenched Chinese camp, which is defended by five casemated forts. The Chinese, who were very numerous, suffered heavy loss, and endeavoured on the following day to assume the offensive, but our artillery fire strewed the ground with their bodies. After having lost all their positions, the Chinese fled in the directions of Langson, and appear to have halted near Phu Truong Khan. We had twenty killed, including one officer, and ninety wounded, of whom two were officers, whose injuries are slight. Our troops were animated by the greatest ardour. The Chinese, by whom we were opposed, formed part of the best troops of the Empire. They are perfectly armed, and manœuvre in European style. Their losses are very serious, amounting to about three thousand killed, including their commander-in-chief. Colonel Donnier states that he considers the Chinese invasion is absolutely arrested in the direction of Langson. General Négrier is progressing very well.

These details (the *Pall Mall Gazette* says) are generally discredited in well-informed circles. That there has been a repulse of the Chinese is not denied; but it is pointed out that the estimate of 3,000 killed is ludicrous. The actual force of the Chinese at Kep, which was merely an advanced post of Langsen, was only 6,000 men, and the total force of the Quangtung army in the various posts between the frontier and Kep is only 25,000.

In Formosa operations do not progress as rapidly as was anticipated. The main results appear to be that Admiral Courbet is fortifying himself at Kelung, and that Admiral Lespes, after his bombardment, has been repulsed at Tamsui, after four hours' fighting. The *Times'* correspondent at Amoy telegraphing on Oct 13, says:—

The news of the recent French defeat is confirmed. 600 were suffered to land and the Chinese, who were hiding in the underwood, allowed them to come up within pointblank range before showing themselves. General Tso, when the French were in confusion, attacked their rear. Seventy of the French were killed and wounded, and a machine gun was captured. The Chinese cut off the heads of the French corpses. The British Consul, on hearing of the barbarity, protested, and obtained an assurance that it should be discontinued. Twenty-two heads in all were brought in. The Chinese loss amounted to 200.

It appears that unless Admiral Lespes can take the strongly fortified position in which is contained the electric batteries and apparatus for firing the torpedoes sunk in the harbour of Tamsui, it will be impossible for him to take the town. It is understood that Admiral Lespes has reported to this effect and asked that reinforcements might be sent him in order that he might land a sufficient force to carry the position.

The following telegram from Shanghai, dated 8·25 a.m., October 17 has been received in Paris:—

"The Chinese are harassed by the natives in the southern part of the Island of Formosa, and have asked for reinforcements. Five French war-vessels are stationed before Kelung, and eight other before Heunes, near Kelung. The Chinese are fortifying the heights, and refuse to surrender. The French landed and attacked Heunes on the 8th inst. The Chinese are reported to have made a vigorous resistance. No details have yet been received. It is believed that the latter refers to the attack on Tamsui on the 8th inst."

THE TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A Durban telegram to the *Times* says the rupture between Mr. Joubert and his late colleagues in the Transvaal Government may lead to the formation of two rival parties.

The following is the exact text of the message cabled by the President to Lord Derby:—

"No reply received to urgent telegrams of September 16 and 19 sent in the interests of humanity.

"Concerning the movement in Cape Colony against my proclamation for preventing immediate bloodshed and the annihilation of Montsioa's people, I wish to assure you that I only acted to maintain peace. I had no intention against the Queen and the trade route.

"I wish to co-operate with Her Majesty. I trust the agitators will not succeed in disturbing our friendly relations."

It is reported at Pretoria that 500 Boers are in arms in Stellaland.

President Kruger's last proclamation runs thus:—

"Whereas my preliminary proclamation has, to my joy, effected its purpose, namely, the establishment of peace on the western borders of the Republic; whereas my earnest wish is that this condition may continuously abide; whereas now the way is open for the Governments acting in this matter to use their influence with the parties concerned amicably to obtain an enduring peace; and whereas my former proclamation might perhaps stand in the way thereof, therefore, &c., I withdraw the same."

A correspondent in Zululand states that a Usutu impi recently advanced against such of Usibepu's people as had remained in their own territory, in a stronghold in the Bomba mountains. The Usutus were allowed to seize some cattle, unmolested; but afterwards, while gorged with beef, were attacked, and routed with great slaughter.

Mr. Commissioner Rhodes is returning to Taungs, in order to resume his functions.

THE TRUTH ABOUT OUR COALING STATIONS.

"One who Knows the Facts," contributes a series of articles to the *Pall Mall Gazette* purporting to give the "Truth about our Coaling Stations."

ADEN.

The entrance to the Red Sea is guarded by our military and naval station of Aden, which is in one sense the key of India. This includes the main peninsula and the opposite peninsula of Little Aden together with a strip of territory recently purchased, extending for about three miles inland. The total area is about seventy square miles. The town is built on the eastern coast of the peninsula, in what is probably the crater of an extinct volcano; and there are two harbours, the outer facing the town, and protected by the island of Sirah; and the inner, called Aden Back-bay, on the western side of the peninsula, which at all periods of the year admits vessels drawing less than 20 ft. From its admirable commercial and military position Aden early became the great port of call for trading vessels between Europe and Asia, and it now forms one of the most important links in the chain of British fortified coaling stations on the Eastern highway. The town, which is surrounded by precipitous rocks that form an admirable natural defence, does a considerable trade in the products of Arabia—coffee, gum, feathers, dyes, pearls, and ivory—and in return receives silk and cotton goods, grain, and provisions. The harbour is visited annually by 1,500 vessels. The value of the sea imports in 1882-3 was £2,014,580, and the exports aggregated £1,444,890. There is also a land import trade to the value of £201,428, and the exports to the interior in 1882-3 amounted to £79,480. Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and the settlement is presided over by a Resident who combines the duties of military commandant and civil governor.

The defences at Aden are chiefly designed to guard against attacks from the land side. But Colonel Jervois reported in 1873 that, in anticipation of an attack on the harbour the western part of the peninsula should be converted into a strong defensive position with a keep and three batteries. Two of the Bombay marine vessels are stationed at Aden, and employed in miscellaneous services. It is indispensable that batteries should be thrown up to protect the anchorage off Steamer Point, to cover the coal-sheds and the naval stores, and to guard the condensers. Adequately to fortify Aden will involve an expenditure, it is estimated, of nearly £400,000. A scheme that would place Aden out of serious danger could be executed for £130,000; the armament, including several 10-inch guns, would cost £35,000. The expense would be borne jointly by England and by India. Aden in the hands of a hostile Power would of course close the Suez route altogether. It is garrisoned from India, and held as an outpost of Bombay.

BOMBAY.

It is a startling but indisputable fact that we have not a dock in the whole of India capable of accommodating a large ironclad. The flagship Euryalus, although not an ironclad, but only a large frigate, had to go to Malta to be docked. Negotiations are going on for the construction of such a dock at Bombay, but the negotiations make small progress. Although Bombay has no dock for ironclads, it is a great coaling station, and, in the opinion of many, it ought to be the greatest coaling station between Singapore and Aden. Bombay is the military capital of India. It lies out of the direct line of trade to the Further East, but it is easily capable of defence; the whole force of the Indian army is behind it, and it is the great trading centre of the Indian Ocean. As Southampton is the Indian gate of England, so Bombay is the English gate of India. There, if anywhere, we should have a coaling station, well fortified against attack. But there, as usual, we have no such thing. The total value of its trade in 1883 was £79,269,731; and the grand total of shipping, 91,866 vessels, of 3,492,104 tons. The harbour defences of Bombay, as they were originally designed in 1865, consisted of six distinct works. The most costly and important is the fort on the Middle Ground Shoal in the midst of the anchorage, and 1,800 yards from shore. There were to have been twelve 300-pounders on it and two 600-pounders in a turret. Another fort was to have been built on the Oyster Rock, 1,000 yards from the shore. The third work is a battery on Cross Island, towards the north end of the anchorage, 1,000 yards from the shore, to be armed with 300-pounders. A tower on a shoal 4,000 yards north-east of the Middle Shoal was to have two 600-pounders. There is also an earthern battery with five 7-in. guns at Malabar Point. The defences of the port consists chiefly in ironclad "monitors" anchored off the town, with one or two fortified islands and the guns which still line a portion of the old fort walls that have been left standing towards the sea. Two iron-clad monitors, the Abyssinia and the Magdala, specially designed to aid in the defence of Bombay Harbour, arrived there early in 1871, their armaments consisting of four 10-inch guns in two turrets.

Sir William Jervois, reporting upon the Bombay Defence Scheme, in 1872, pointed out that monitors or floating batteries, although they are most valuable auxiliaries in conjunction with fixed defences, must not be exclusively relied upon. They afford an unsteady gun carriage, are liable to be penetrated by the guns of the present day, and may be ordered away from a particular port for general service. One important function of floating batteries would be to guard torpedoes at night, and prevent an enemy's boats from tampering with the mines; but this service would be as well performed by gunboats, eighteen of which could be provided for the same cost as one monitor. With regard to the scheme for the land defences of Bombay, Colonel Jervois pointed out that an enemy might enter the harbour by passing 6,000 yards from the Oyster Rock, taking up a position 4,000 yards from the Middle Ground and 5,200 yards from the Oyster Rock, and thence shell the town. An enemy should be prevented from entering the harbour at all, and he therefore recommended that two forts should be built at the harbour entrance similar to those at Spithead and Plymouth Sound. Under the guns of these forts an enemy would be detained by electric torpedoes placed in the channel and exploded by observation from the forts, while the two monitors and the three gunboats of the Blazer class would complete the scheme, the cost of which was estimated at £932,000.

CALCUTTA.

The importance of Calcutta as the administrative capital of India should not lead to forgetfulness of the fact that it is also the coaling station for our fleet in the Bay of Bengal, and that it is even less defended than Bombay. There has been no lack of recommendations, but they have not been carried out. According to Sir W. Jervois, a strong fort should be erected at Chingri Khal, forty miles above the entrance of the Hooghly and anothr fifteen miles higher up at Falta. It was also recommended that five distinct systems of torpedoes should be placed at different points of the river. Gunboats were also to be provided. To defend Calcutta from the approach of a hostile fleet would cost £160,000.

In the year ended March, 1883, the imports including treasure, were £26,647,594, and the exports £39,830 318, making a total of £66,477,912. The ships entering and clearing numbered 2,533 with a tonnage of 2,670,586. These figures show the importance of the trade; but although Calcutta is the capital of India, it is as a coaling station and naval base so much inferior in importance to Hongkong or Cape Town that some competent authorities would exclude it altogether from the list of Imperial coaling stations.

TRINCOMALEE.

The base of our Indian squadron is at Trincomalee, a harbour capable of defence on the north-east coast of the island of Ceylon. No one ever goes to Trincomalee unless he cannot help it. It has no trade, or next to none. The true harbour of Ceylon is at Coloumbo, which is also on the direct line eastward. But Colombo is difficult of defence, and is therefore regarded as unsuitable for the coaling base of our squadron. In all Ceylon there is only one battery of artillery, one native and one British regiment. In case of war, guns and troops would have to be sent over from India or from home, and great expenditure incurred over the defence of a harbour which, except for naval purposes, is almost useless. Its only advantage is that it is nearer the Eastern line of trade than Bombay, and convenient of access both from Bombay and Calcutta. But whether it is wise to multiply the stations where we might have to stand an attack instead of concentrating our resources in the defence of a few strong central arsenals is another matter. Every weak, isolated post is a source of danger, not a source of strength. If, however, as eminent authorities declare, Trincomalee must always be retained as the base of our Indian fleet, it ought to be defended, and an expenditure of £50,000 on earthworks and big guns would go a long way to make it safe.

He also describes the condition of the coaling stations at the Cape of Good Hope, Halifax, Bermuda, the West Indies, the Falkland Islands, Sierra Leone, Vancouver Fiji, Melbourne and Sydney, and concludes with the following statement:—

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

I. A telegraphic cable should be laid down connecting West Africa and the Cape direct with England. All our telegraphic communication with South Africa passes through Suez, and would be intercepted in case of war. From the Cape cable communication should be established with India and Australia. A cable should also be laid to Bermuda. The telegraph stations where the cable touches ground should be placed within fortifications, and this of course applies equally to the English end of the cable. At present a single boat's crew landed at Port Darwin could sever Australia from communication with England, and keep all our commanders in the southern seas in total ignorance until the mails arrived whether we were at war or peace.

II. The primary coaling stations should be immediately placed in a position of defence. Of these primary stations the most important are Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay, Aden, and the Cape. Their importance is both commercial and naval, and they are at present almost undefended. They should be armed with heavy guns and supplied with torpedo boats and torpedoes. The cost, if the work was effectively done, would probably exceed £1,000,000. But in the case of Bombay it would be borne by India, which would also bear half the cost of the defence of Aden.

III. The colonies should be called upon to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the organisation of their combined defensive forces. This is a question chiefly for the Australians, the Canadians and the Cape colonists.

IV. While discouraging the excessive multiplication of coaling stations, as an increase of points of attack, a decision should be arrived at as to whether the secondary stations should be fortified or abandoned in case of war. If they are to be retained, then heavier guns, with torpedo boats and torpedoes, should be sent to St. Lucia, Jamaica, Mauritius, Trincomalee, and similar stations.

THE DEFENCE OF OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

An important Parliamentary Paper was published just before the mail left "by command." It contains the correspondence which has passed between the War, Colonial, and India Offices on the subject of the defence of British Possessions and Commerce Abroad, beginning with a letter from the War Office to the Colonial Office, March 19, 1884, and ending with a communication from the Treasury, dated August 12, 1884. The correspondence includes a summary of Recommendations of the Inspector-General of Fortifications, which have been approved generally by the Defence Committee under the presidency of the Duke of Cambridge.

The proposals have been based on the principle that sudden attacks could only be made by comparatively small squadrons; and the defences have been calculated in each case to provide against such contingencies. In the event of a more serious attack being contemplated by any foreign power it could not be kept secret, and the support of the British fleet might then be counted on. Submarine mines would in most cases form an integral part of the defence, and their powerful aid would be brought into action to co-operate with the artillery defences proposed.

PROPOSED ARMAMENTS AND ESTIMATED COST.

Stations.	Armament.							Cost.		
	10-in. B.L.	9·2-in. B.L.	10-in. M.L.	9-in. M.L.	7-in. M.L.	64-prs.	Minor Natures.	Works.	Arma-ments.	Totals.
								£	£	£
Aden	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	94,300	34,500	128,800
Ceylon—Trincomalee	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25,000	20,000	45,000
Colombo	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,320	25,000	45,320
Singapore	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75,000	49,000	124,000
Hongkong	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,625	37,500	93,125
Sierra Leone	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	22,000	52,000
St. Helena	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,000	...	7,000
Cape of Good Hope—Simons Bay	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,000	29,000	89,000
Cape of Good Hope—Table Bay	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76,875	37,000	113,875
Mauritius	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55,000	34,000	89,000
Jamaica—Port Royal	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34,250	25,000	59,250
St. Lucia—Port Castries	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30,000	18,000	48,000
Totals	5	48	11	8	34	62	8	550,570	331,000	881,570

On March 19, Lord Hartington informs Lord Kimberley that "it is proposed that measures for proceeding at once with the defences of Aden shall be undertaken," the expense being equally divided between India and Great Britain. Lord Kimberley on June 9 entirely concurs and is prepared to contribute. The Colonial Office on July 15 informs the Treasury that, in the case of Singapore and Hong Kong, where the colonies are to defray the cost of the necessary works, her Majesty's Government contributes the armaments. "Lord Derby is of opinion that action should be taken with the least possible delay." As to Ceylon, the Imperial Government is to defend Trincomalee, while Ceylon defends Colombo at its own cost if it please. In like manner the Imperial Government will defend Simon's Bay, leaving the Cape to defend Table Bay. Mauritius, like Hong Kong and Singapore, should contribute the expense of the fortifications, while the whole cost of works and armaments at St. Helena, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, and Jamaica should be borne by the Imperial exchequer. On August 2, the War Office informs the Treasury that her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the recommendations of the Inspector-General of Fortifications "afford a proper basis of action in dealing with the defence of the various stations, and that it is very desirable that the necessary steps should be at once taken for giving effect to the proposals so far as the stations of Trincomalee, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Aden are concerned." Lord Hartington hopes that he may be favoured with the Treasury decision in respect to the works at Aden, and also with instructions as to whether such Supplementary Estimate shall be presented at once in the next session of Parliament. Mr. Leonard Courtney replies on the 12th of August that "My Lords consent to provide one half, not exceeding £64,400, of the cost of the proposed works and armament at Aden. But as they understand that the Government of India is willing to advance the whole expense in the first instance, very little, if any, of the charge will fall on Army Votes this year, and it will certainly be unnecessary to present a Supplementary Estimate for it this session." The aggregate Imperial charge on Aden, Singapore, and Hong Kong will be for works £47,150, and for armament £103,750, making a total of £150,900; and no expenditure will be needed for armament until the works have been completed. "To complete the information required for Parliament and for this department an estimate should be framed of the charge that will have to be defrayed, from year to year, out of Imperial and non-Imperial funds, respectively, supposing the whole scheme be carried out giving precedence to the different works in the order of urgency.

THE RUSSIAN FORCES ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

The *Gazette Diplomatique* gives the following particulars as to the force which Russia has at the present time upon the frontier of China. The Russian army upon the Amour, under the orders of General Anoutchkine, includes 9,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry—the latter, Cossacks or irregular troops armed with repeating rifles—under the command of Prince Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, who has already distinguished himself in the wars of the caucasus. The artillery consists of a brigade of three batteriers, with eight guns each. There is considerable difficulty in reinforcing these troops, except the irregular cavalry, which is continually being recruited by volunteers, who join in the hope of getting some loot. The Russian flotilla upon the Amour consists of several steamers, which would be of great service if the river was not blocked by ice during so many months of the year. Owing to the rough character of the country the frontier is almost entirely unprotected throughout the province of Irkutsk, for no army could obtain food or execute any manœuvres in this mountainous region. Upon the Kuldia side, the Russians, being nearer their base of operations, have a much larger force. Thus their artillery forms an effective of 48 mountain or mounted batteries, while the forces of infantry is from 16,000 to 18,006 strong, drawn from the Turkestan troops and from the provinces of Omsk and Tomsk, when supplies can easily be sent to the Irbitch. The cavalry numbers about 9,000 Cossacks and irregulars, and can easily be reinforced by 4,000 or 5,000 more. The aamy of Turkestan numbers about 35,000, and as it occupies a large stretch of territory no large contingent could be drawn from it. In the event of an expedition the Russians would be compelled to make Orenburg, which is the terminus of their railway in this direction, their base of operations, and Orenburg is five months' march for the infantry to Kuldja and Kashgaria. It is impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the number of the Chinese forces upon the other side of the frontier, but the troops which occupied Kashgaria and Kuldja when these provinces were retroceded were then commanded by Tso-Tchang-Tung, who is now the chief of the war party and Viceroy of the province of Canton.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT QUEBEC.

On Oct 12 two dynamite explosions partly destroyed the new Parliament building, which is now almost completed, at Quebec. Some 40 men were employed there, of whom two were slightly injured. The dynamite, contained in a handbag looking like a plumber's satchel, was placed on the floor of the third storey, near the wall, over the entrance to the Assembly-chamber. This bag, which the workmen had noticed, but which they thought was harmless, exploded during the dinner hour, just before 1 p. m., blowing a hole through the wall 12ft. high and 5ft. wide, and shattering the front of the building. The workmen were then sent through all the rooms to search for suspicious packages, but found nothing. A second explosion, however, occurred at 3 o'clock, at a point about 30ft. distant from the locality of the first, in the north-east corner of the basement, which badly bulged the corner stones. It is doubtful whether the work of repair is possible without taking the wall down. The damage done is estimated at $16,000. Much excitement was naturally caused by these events. A company of troops was placed on guard. Extra precautions were also ordered for the protection of the Government buildings at Ottawa. Opinions differ as to whether the dynamite was placed in the building by the Fenians or by certain French workmen who had a grudge against the contractor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

GENERAL business remains very quiet, home advices both by mail and wire to-day being in no way in favour of increased activity.

Reuter's telegram from London of yesterday's date reports an advance of ½ per cent. in rates of discount in the open market, and Consols are ¼ lower. Indian loans, both sterling and rupee, are unchanged.

In the home General Produce markets no movements are reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed dull, the sales being 10,000 bales, including 1,500 Surats. Spot prices show no change, but Americans to arrive are quoted 1-32d. to 3-64d. easier. Yesterday being a holiday in New York we have no American advices.

The Cotton market here to-day has again been exceedingly quiet, and practically unchanged as regards prices. Home offers are not plentiful, and on the other hand sellers have no inducement to do business, the crop all round being so late. Current quotations for new crops are :—

Good Broach, March	Rs. 210 to	Rs. 211
,, Omra, ,,	,, 181 ,,	183
,, Bengal, Dec.	,, 144 ,,	146

SEEDS and WHEAT are practically unchanged.

FREIGHTS exhibit no special feature. For Liverpool ready 10s. has again been done, and for Continental ports rates are from 15s. to 17s. 6d. At the latter figure there are no takers of steamers for U. K. or Continent immediate loading.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are unaltered in position. Dealers are meeting the demand in the bazaar steadily at current prices, but are not anxious about replacing in the present position of exchange. Coals are firm, with no sellers to arrive of anything earlier than December shipment.

EXCHANGE.—There is practically no change in the position. In the morning 1s. 7 13-32d. was quoted to buy three months' Credits, but it would be a doubtful rate at the close. The market may be called steady, but dependent on the result of to-day's biddings for Councils in London for any immediate movement. Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter down to 50¼d. per oz., but even at that it is still above exchange, as it lays down close upon 1s. 7½d. per rupee. Closing quotations for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7½d.	,,
Credits do. do. do.	1s. 7 13-32 to 7-16d	,,
Francs do. do. do.	2·05½	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly firmer again to-day, and business has been done in Fours at Rs. 99¼ and in Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102½.

SHARES are pretty steady. In Spinnings, Alliance have improved to Rs. 750, Hydrabad to Rs. 1,210, Great Easterns to Rs. 1,025, and Orientals to Rs. 565, but Jewraz Balloo and Manockjee Petits are Rs. 2½, Empress Rs. 5 lower. For Bank of Bombays a slightly easier fealing is apparent at Rs. 757½. Mofussil Press shares have improved to Rs. 420, Prince of Wales to Rs. 652½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 p.ct.	757½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	860
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	630
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250	12½	5 do.	95

SPINNING AND WEAVINGCOMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	800	1,000	000	90	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	18¾	535
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	113
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	17½p.s.	490
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	750
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	..	600
Bhownuggur Mills	4 800	100	100	...	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	970
BudneiraMf'g.Co.,Ld.	1,000	..	500	..	240
Central India S. & W. Company	2,590	500	500	Rs. 30	700
Connaught Mills	810	500	100	..	155
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 30	690
D. Spinning	000	2,000	all	nil	375
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs.37½	795
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,400	1,000	500*	25	720
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,900	500	500	20	510
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	290
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	60	700
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,210
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 20	510
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	600	1,000	all	..	825
James Greaves Mills.	1,100	500	400	..	452½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	Rs. 55	595
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,127½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	780
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	935
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	130
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	160p.s.	3,100xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	850
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,227½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	Rs. 9	222½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,420
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700
New Great Eastern	1 400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,025
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 15	565
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	250
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	6½	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,500	500	500	30	170
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1,385
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000		740
Southern India	500	500	500*	Rs. 20	427½
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	250
Victoria Mills	55	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	580
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	750xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	585
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	617
Do. New Shares	£1	£18	6-5-0	do	50

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	755
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	14	340

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co. Ld.	1,750	200	150	Rs. 4	170
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	150	Rs. 10	210
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	90	100	105
The Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100	100	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	555
Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	475
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	118B	100	100	Rs.5½ {	106 99
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,550	375	4,800
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	1,000
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	2,500	1,000	25	750
Bombay Municipal Bonds	--	--	--	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	10 n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	--	85
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld. }	1,100 1,900	100 100	100 75		}125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	12
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	3¼
Kurrachee IceCo.,Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	35
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36p. s.	325
Kemp & Co. Ld.	2,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	322
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	23
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½ p.ct.	55 & 65
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8p.ct.	25
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	75	Nil.	75
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,435
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	104
Telephone Co , Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1-8	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,180
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	155
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	125	75	Rs. 12	102xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hindustan, 1,908 tons, Captain C. Dumond, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer City of Manchester, 2,089 tons, Captain D C Gilmour, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c., Gulf, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Calder, 400 tons, Captain T Hughes, will sail to-day for the Persian with a general cargo and 62 deck passengers.

THE steamer Cutch, 123 tons, Captain W. Crowder, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Hull (24th Sept.), in ballast and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (4th Nov.) with a general cargo, and 91 deck passengers.

THE steamer Adria, 1,781 tons, Captain R. G. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Jeddah (17th Oct.), via Hoodeida, Aden and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 285 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Cap a T W Whittard, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Clerk, Captain A J P Nuthall, Mrs Ebden and three children, Major and Mrs Godfrey, Dr D Rustomjee Wadia, Dr A Bocarro, Mr H C Assauw, Mr F Rodrigues, two ladies, and two children, Mr G B Payne and child, Miss Cazalet, Mrs Khadusha, Matabebee, Embaebebee, and 81 deck.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Nubia, Commander T. G. Knox, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Glasgow, Oct. 3, Liverpool, Oct. 8, Port Said, Oct. 21, and Suez Oct. 23, with mails, passengers and a general cargo. Fine weather was experienced throughout the passage. The following is a list of the passengers landed in Bombay :—Mr. W. D. Blyth, Mrs. Blyth, Capt. Banon, Mr. D. Brooks, Capt. E. Clark, Mrs. Clark, Miss Davidson, Mrs. Hill, Miss Hill, Mr. J. L. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Master Jack Johnston, Miss Dora Johnston and infant, Mrs. Jopp and two children, Miss Lamond, Miss Price, Mr. T. Troward, Mrs. Troward and two children, Miss Weeks, Miss Webster, Miss C. Wheeler, Miss F. Wheeler, Miss K. Wheeler, Mr. A. G. Wyatt, and Mrs. Wyatt.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	Cutch (s)	Crowder	Hull, Sept. 24.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Jeddah, Oct. 17.
5	Nubia(s)	Knox	Glasgow, Oct. 3.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Nov. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	C. of Manchester(s)	Gilmour	Jeddah.
	Hindoostan (s)	Dumond	Marseilles.
	Sirsa (s)	Whittard	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheldrick	Kurrachee &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Khiva, to China &c.
,, Adria, to Mauritius.
,, Java, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
,, Scindia, to Kurrachee.
,, Bhownuggur, to Bhownuggur.

The steamer Calder, Hughes, to Persian Gulf, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
31 Chusan (s) ......Wyatt ......London, Sept. 24.
County of Peebles.Blair ......Bombay, Oct. 3.
Nov.
1 Agra (s) ......Macfarlane.Bombay, Oct. 2.
Japan (s) ......Gardner ......Hongkong, Oct. 16.
Saint Marnock (s).Burd......Mauritius, Sept. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 31.—Mahratta and Delhi, Ship Carbet Castle.
Nov. 1.—Steamer Sandal, Ships Siren and Falls of Clyde.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 4.

Murray, Brigadier General, R A, from leave, from England.
Napier, Major, Political Dept, from leave, from England.
Baker, Major Genl, Staff, on duty, from England.
Baker Russell, Colonel, 13th Hussars, on duty, from Muttra.
Banon, Captain, 39th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Park, Captain, Devonshire, from leave, from England.
Cloete, Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Logan, Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Mackenzie, Captain, 1st Belooch Regt, on duty, from Sibi.
Haking, Lieut.-Col, Hampshire, on duty, from Deolalee.
Anderson, Captain, D. A. Q. M. G., on duty, from Kurrachee.
Vauchope, Colonel, 14th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Whishaw, Surg Major, from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 5.

Banon, Captain, 39th Bengal N I, from leave, from England.
Ellison, Lieut, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Queta.
Clarke, Captain, Worcestershire, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Banon, Captain, 39th Bengal N I, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.
Mackenzie, Captain, 1st Belooch, on duty, to Poona.
Baker, Major Genl, Staff, on duty, to Simla.
Nuthall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS
By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt. B. V. R. C.
Bombay, November 6, 1884.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 8th instant. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p.m., and all those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS, Registered Dentist, may be consulted as usual at 19, Rampart Row. Fees moderate. *Painless extractions under gas daily.*

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty
the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system
Plain square Piano......Rs 33 per month or Rs 750
Sympathetic square ...... 36 ,, ,, or ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs.. 66 ,, ,, or ,, 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will hold a LEVEE at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 1st December, 1884, at 4-30 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Levée.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée who have already been presented are requested to bring two Cards, with their names legibly written on each. One Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levée, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the Levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in Full Dress. European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock Coat or Dress Coat, with white or coloured Trowsers and white or buff Waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The Levée will be closed by the presentation of the Native Officers of the Regiments serving at Bombay, who will be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The Carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entrée will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

By Command,
GEORGE H. DEAN, Captain,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
Military Secretary's office, Government House, Parel, 3rd November, 1884.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—November 5, at Bombay, the wife of Louis P. Russell, Esq., of a son.

SASSOON—November 5, at Sans Souci, Byculla, the wife of S. D. Sassoon, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

GELHARD—October 31, at 4, Alipore Lane, Calcutta, Hannah Eliza, the dearly beloved wife of L. Gelhard, Esq., and widow of the late C. K. Schmidt, Esq. aged 50.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1884.

OUR London correspondent mentioned, in the letter which we published yesterday, that some of the home papers are predicting a Mutiny in India in a year or two. The news would have been alarming enough, had not the reputation of some of these prophets of evil been irretrievably damaged by the failure of so many of their prophecies. We shall be very much mistaken if the forebodings of these inveterate pessimists awaken any great attention in India, to say nothing of alarm. They will not fail, however, for want of industry in sowing the seeds of terror. The *St. James's Gazette*, which has taken the lead in this campaign of dismay, applies itself to the business very earnestly and very busily. It gives a first and a second article under the portentous heading "Indian Dangers : a Revelation," and in a third, which is somewhat oracularly entitled "For Example," the *Gazette* courageously declares :—"We mean to do all we can to drag the truth into the light, since there is no other way of getting the very gravest dangers averted." And what is this truth, which is thus heroically to be proclaimed *urbi et orbi?* Briefly put, it is this. We are on the brink of disastrously troublesome times in India. "One of the coolest, shrewdest, and most distinguished of Indian officials" has discussed, as a matter quite within the range of possibility, the occurrence in a year or two of a storm compared with which that of 1857 was a joke. That is the first of the "Indian Dangers" which figures in this Revelation in three articles. The second is that the army and army system in India is not what people in England are taught to believe—as though the public at home were "taught to believe" anything whatever concerning the Indian Army—and that although Russia might a month hence send twenty thousand troops to Herat, the British forces in this country are six thousand below the establishment strength. It should be noted, by the way, that the authority whom our contemporary exclusively quotes gives the deficiency not at six thousand, but at three thousand five hundred, a difference worth taking into account. Lastly, there is reason to suspect, "reason to believe even, that at this hour a movement is on foot in Central Asia which may carry a Russian army to Herat and beyond before many months are past," and an advance of a hundred thousand Russians across the Afghan frontier is "a common expectation amongst the highest and best men in India." And all this, by an unfailing law of progression, becomes, before the end of the first part of the "Revelation" is reached, "what is morally sure to happen, and that soon." In its second article the *St. James's Gazette*, abandoning the functions of pure prophecy, takes up those of inferential prophecy, arriving at the same alarming result by a process of inference from a good many things that have happened in Central Asia and in India—and from some few that have not—during the past few years. And the result, as summed up in this article, is that the highest and most competent men in India believe "that Russia is preparing for a grand advance upon certain objective points, whence an invasion of India could be made with comparative ease, and probably in the midst of a previously organized rebellion."

Now, we are by no means disposed to make light of these so-called revelations. They must be regarded seriously, but in one aspect only and for one reason only. They have been made in the hearing of a public which is little qualified for judging how much or how little of truth there is in that which the *St. James's Gazette*, to use its own phrase, has "dragged to the light." No one, we fear, is in a position to inform those of the public whom our contemporary has alarmed that the writer of these articles not only sees double—sometimes treble and quadruple—but that he sees in distorted lines and persistently looks in the wrong direction. We happen to know, beyond doubt and denial, whence the information upon which these articles are based was derived, and we are able to affirm without fear of contradiction that when the writer attributes the wild fears and beliefs to which he gives expression to "the governing men" of India, to "the most authoritative and most responsible servants of the Crown in India," the "higher orders of Indian officials," "the highest and best men in India," and so on, he is speaking with no other warrant than that of a haphazard imagination. Where he ought strictly to speak in the singular number he invariably speaks in the plural, and he is as lavish with his adjectives as with his numbers. Those who are acquainted with the subject will recognize in these articles a reckless and excited elaboration of the views, not specifically of several eminent Indian officials, but of one. Whether it is honest knowingly to credit the whole hierarchy of Calcutta with opinions which there is not plain warrant for attributing to more than one of their number, is a matter which we do not care to discuss. But we are anxious to bring out the fact that there is no claim in the memorandum referred to by the *St. James's Gazette* to the widely representative character which our contemporary assigns to it. The writer of this memorandum speaks for himself, and of many of his forebodings and of some at least of his proposals we suspect that he has an unquestioned monopoly. It is a document which gives evidence of much industry in research and of much professional ability, and it is inspired by an unmistakeable anxiety for the safety of India and of the British Power in India. But it is no discredit to the writer to describe his attitude in relation to the policy of Russia in Central Asia as that of an habitual alarmist, or to speak of his fears as being accompanied but not tempered by knowledge. We believe that an improper and an unwise use has been made of his memorandum. Those who have made what they are pleased to call a Revelation must have followed the too common practice of ignoring the preface, or they would have seen that the writer therein asked those into whose hands it fell to keep it strictly confidential. And if the Revelation was unwarranted there is not much to be said for the manner in which those who made it have interpreted it. The author of the memorandum is entitled to the highest respect that can be paid to an expert ; but there was no reason why his judgment upon Central Asian and Indian questions should be treated as though it were the only one within reach, and were to be accepted without reserve. It was not wise to rush at once to the inference that all these prophecies of evil, having been uttered by an eminent authority, must be realized. No attempt whatever is made to examine into their reasonableness. They are accepted as so many self-evident truths, and we have one more illustration of the co-existence in a certain political school at home of a boundless credulity and an unfathomable scepticism. For an instance of the method in which our contemporary uses the material which has come into his possession this will suffice :—On the 4th of May, 1883, our military attaché at Berlin reported that the Russians were concentrating large forces within a more convenient distance of the Afghan frontier, and it is mentioned in the memorandum to which reference is made that the report did not reach the Commander-in-Chief in India till nearly two months afterwards. But the *St. James's Gazette* makes no mention of the note on the next page to the effect that information had been received from the military attaché at St. Petersburg that no such concentration had taken place. Is this quotation or manipulation?

The worst of it is that while those to whom the memorandum in question was confidentially addressed know how to estimate the bearing of its arguments and suggestions upon the policy and position of India, those to whom it was not addressed, and to whom its contents have been revealed by a plain breach of faith, are liable to be misled by the partial and highly coloured account of it which has been given by our contemporary. They do not know, for instance, that the hypothesis laid down in these articles that a movement may be actually on foot in Central Asia for a Russian occupation of Herat, "before many months are past," is but the echo of a hypothesis put forward nearly six months ago, and that the value of it may be gauged by the fact that nothing whatever has all this time been heard of this conjectural movement. As to "our difficulties with the native princes of India," the chief difficulty that exists in regard to them is the difficulty which home journalists experience in arriving at even an elementary knowledge of the relationship between them and the Government of India. The "native princes of India" is a large phrase—more than large enough, we suspect, to cover the area with which those who so often use it have any acquaintance. We ought at least to be told who are the native princes with whom the Indian Government has difficulties. So, too, with that "stir of discontent in India," and with the share of plunder which will be promised, "and in some cases has been," to those who are going to rise against us. Surely we are entitled to something more than these vague generalities if the situation is so serious as it is here represented. Where is this "stir of discontent?" What are the cases in which a "share of the plunder" has been promised? Here are statements, definite enough as to the fact, but as indefinite as it is possible for a statement to be in all that relates to time and place and person. If the *St. James's Gazette* is going to "drag the truth out into the light" it must be the whole truth, and not the random generalities which are made to do duty for it. The fact is that there is a desperate competition for novelty and sensation in the London press just now. One journal has set a bad example by publishing a confidential document which had come into its possession by methods which are by no means above suspicion. Another, which the *St. James's Gazette* has good reason to look upon as its natural enemy, has scored a striking success by making revelations about the navy. A "revelation" about India may have seemed to come in appropriate competition with the enterprise of other journals. But it has probably escaped the notice of those who are trying to raise this new alarm that the success of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was not gained by publishing disquieting generalities based upon confidential documents. If the nation has been disquieted by the recent disclosures about the state of the navy, it has been because these disclosures have been specific, and because chapter and verse have been given for the verification of every allegation. Herein lies an essential distinction between the two revelations. We trust that the distinction will be taken note of, and that people at home will recognize that these warnings of the *St. James's Gazette* have been delivered not in the interests of the Empire, but in the interests of a journal which has of late had the best of all reasons for desiring to be talked about.

* * *

THE Bombay Factory Commission have arrived at an interesting stage of their inquiry, and one at which the case for fresh legislation is likely to present itself with no little force. The condition of the small factories, as it has thus far been exhibited in the evidence and in the tour of inspection which the Commissioners are making, appears to be far from what it ought to be. These factories, it will be remembered, are excluded from the operation of the Act, and it is evident that some, at any rate, of the owners have made full use of the immunity which existing legislation allows them. The evidence, it is true, has not yet revealed any striking anomaly in respect of the hours of labour, which do not seem to be longer than in the larger factories and other mills. It is in respect of their sanitary condition, and of the unprotected state of the machinery, that they most urgently invite attention. In most of the seventy-four minor factories visited by the Inspector steam power is used, and this fact, *primâ facie*, constitutes one reason why they should come under official inspection. And the presumption is increased if it be the case, as Mr. Jones believes it to be, that a great many accidents occur in these factories of which no report is made to the authorities. In the course of a visit paid yesterday the Commissioners found several mills in which the engine and gearing are entirely unfenced, and in which the engines are worked by uncertificated men. But the sanitary condition of these places is still more unsatisfactory. Some of the evidence on this point is indeed surprising, and the only wonder is that they have not come under the notice of the sanitary authorities. Enough has already been disclosed to show that "something must be done," and it will be for the Commissioners to decide what practical application shall be given to that general conclusion. The suspicion has long prevailed that the smaller factories—those employing fewer than a hundred hands—were more in need of supervision than the larger, and the suspicion is not weakened by the facts now put on record.

* * *

THE bestowal of a Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India upon the Nizam comes at an appropriate time, for it is evident from the news which we publish to-day from Hyderabad that the Government of the Nizam is passing through a somewhat critical time. There has been a renewal of the conflict between the Arabs of Hyderabad and the police, in which two or three lives were lost, and although order has been restored a good deal of anxiety prevails. The Commission appointed to inquire into the affray have already received evidence which seems to inculpate the Arab chief, Sultan Nawaz Jung, but of course it is too soon to form any definite opinion as to his complicity in the disturbance. And indeed this is by no means the only question at issue, nor is it the most important. The Nizam's Government will show lamentable weakness if they do not seize the opportunity for dealing promptly and thoroughly with the great question of how far certain nobles and their retainers shall be a law unto themselves. Unless some modified measure of disarmament follows this lamentable affray the same trouble will re-appear, perhaps on a larger scale. The occasion is one in which the Nizam and his advisers are entitled to all the support that can be given to them, whether by his own subjects or from the outside.

THE MOWRA FLOWER.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Marseilles under date October 17, says :—The Minister of Commerce who resigned this week has left amongst other vexatious ukases a decision that in future the mowra flower will be subjected to an entry duty based on the sugar entries, or that the flower must be delivered under Government control direct to the distilleries, where it likewise will be subjected to the usual high duties for alcohol. This measure is not legislative, but administrative, and may be recalled at any moment by the Minister of Commerce just appointed. It would be well, however, not to make further shipments of the flower to France for the present, as the duties referred to are prohibitive.

EMPLOYMENT OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As Colonel Chapman has published in your columns a copy of his letter to your local contemporary in answer to a former letter of mine which appeared in that journal, may I ask the same favour as regards the following reply?

I am quite sure that the feelings created in my mind by the libellous paragraph in Colonel Chapman's lecture to which I called attention in a former letter are shared by the great mass of the officers of the Army who have read his remarks unjustly reflecting on them.

My letter in no wise implied, as the Colonel seems to think, that "the resistance systematically practised" "had been made by regimental officers apart from others." At the same time, it must be conceded that the para. in question affects regimental officers in a greater degree than non-regimental, as the former have far more to do with the reforms of the last fourteen years. Apparently, by way of modifying and explaining away the original sentence objected to, Colonel Chapman now writes :—"These changes have been unacceptable, and we have one and all disliked them and resisted them." But this including of himself at the eleventh hour among the ruck whom he formerly held up to obloquy will not suffice to purge him from his offence. With respect to the word "resisted," let Colonel Chapman here speak for himself alone.

I still deny emphatically, as I have done before, that the officers, excepting Colonel Chapman, who, as the Yankees say, has now acknowledged the corn-hare, resisted these changes. It may here be asked, what had the changes of the last fourteen years to do with the lecturer's subject? These reforms, notably short service, as then brought in, and territorial corps with county titles, were introduced to attract sufficient men to the colours, wherewith to form both an efficient first and second line. By these changes the Army has to be popularized, any number of men of quite a different stamp were to flock into the ranks, so much so that in a short time it would be possible to pick and choose the recruits ; moreover, the new system would be cheap. All these changes have now more or less collapsed. Even the Secretary for War has admitted that short service, as originally introduced, has broken down. The idea of employing men in civil life after discharge has been now put prominently forward as a plan for counteracting the failure of the so-called Army reforms of the last fourteen years, and as a last resort without extra expense to attract men, which short service and other changes have failed to do, in sufficient numbers and of proper quality, not as a part of the new scheme at all.

Colonel Chapman goes on to say :—"Unless we believe in the system which has now been finally adopted and from which we may not go back, we cannot give it the life it needs." How can a man believe a thing which both his experience and reason tell him is false? Is a soldier to apply to his own profession the argument which is sometimes brought forward to the unbeliever in some religious dogma, viz., It may be contrary to your experience and reason, but the Church says it is true, and therefore it is true? In other words, your experience and reason may tell you that many of your recruits are undersized, weak, and incapable of ever making efficient soldiers, and that your regiment is considerably under its strength ; but the civilians at the War Office, backed up by a few time-serving political soldiers, say the men are excellent and you are up to your complement, and moreover you must believe that 5ft. 3in. is 5ft. 7in., that 32 inches round the chest is 38, and that a boy of 19 is equal to a man of 25!

As to the finality of these changes, "from which we may not go back," one of which was unmixed short service, we have already practically gone back to what in these days is called long service, and non-commissioned officers can serve out their full time of twenty-one years, and specially recommended private soldiers as well. The Colonel almost pathetically exclaims, "If my suggestions are not acceptable, they are worthless." *Aut Cæsar, aut nullus!* His suggestions, in my opinion, are not altogether worthless, but in many respects impracticable. Such, I think, is the idea of compensation to employers of labour. How on earth could it be allowed? If, in the case of manufacturers, such employers gave work to a large number of soldiers who from disease were bad or indifferent workmen, or at any rate inferior to civil hands, they would need perpetual compensation. Colonel Chapman evidently advocates that the officers of the Army should not only (as they have done) do their best to carry out these changes—so far I am at one with him—but that they should also acquiesce in them, and sit still with closed mouths, as if the changes were merely distasteful and in no way injurious.

On the contrary, I submit that it is the paramount duty of all honest soldiers, of all grades, who have the interests of the service and their country at heart to do their utmost at all times to make known to a purblind public the harmful, specious, and delusive nature of the so-called Army reforms which have been palmed off on them by interested and ignorant politicians for party purposes. I say, let all honest soldiers combine to lay bare the true state of our military defence, lest the scales be rudely and suddenly torn from the eyes of the nation, when too late, by disaster and disgrace.

As regards the very few officers, very few be it repeated for the credit of the Army, who, unmindful of the good of the service, bolster up and support publicly these new measures, and the civilian theorists who gave them birth, in order to push on themselves, these men should, on every available opportunity, be exposed and held up without mercy to the contempt and reprobation of their fellow-countrymen.

A TIME-EXPIRED OFFICER.

THE PORTUGUESE ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been reading with intense curiosity in your paper several articles, decrees, protests, etc., in connection with the recent order from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. regarding the cessation of the Portuguese ecclesiastical jurisdiction in British India. I regret very much that the "Padroado," which has rendered most valuable services to the Roman Catholic Church in India, is on the point of being totally extinguished. As a Catholic, I must humbly submit to the Pontifical decree, but allow me to say that, according to the *concordat* of 1857 between His Holiness Pope Pius IX. and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal Don Pedro V., the Portuguese jurisdiction over the Catholic missions in India and Ceylon cannot be done away with and the missions handed over to the Vicars Apostolic without the previous concurrence and sanction of both the high contracting parties. Again, some centuries ago, when that great Prince of Portugal, Don Henrique the Navigator, had made most important discoveries on the Coast of Africa, he hastened to inform the then Pope, Eugene IV., and prayed for a right of all the discovered lands beyond Cape Boyador to the Indies inclusive to the Crown of Portugal, as will be seen from the following extract from the biography of that great hero recently published by Richard Henry Major, of the British Museum, one of the highest living authorities in geography and history of our own time :—

"Foreseeing that he [Prince Henry] would have to send out many expeditions to contend with the infidel natives of that coast [of Africa], he sent to the Pope [Eugene IV.] the news of this discovery as the first fruits of his long-continued exertions, and prayed for a concession in perpetuity to the Crown of Portugal of whatever lands might be discovered beyond Cape Boyador to the Indies inclusive, especially submitting to His Holiness that the salvation of these people was the principal object of his labours in that conquest. In addition to these important requests, the ambassador Fernando Lopez d'Azavedo was charged to beg of the Pontiff indulgences for the Church of Santa Maria of Africa which the Prince had founded in Ceuta. The news of this discovery was considered so valuable by the Pope and the College of Cardinals that the Holy Father readily complied, and issued a Bull to that effect, which was subsequently confirmed by the Popes Nicholas V. and Sixtus IV."

It is an undeniable fact that the Kings of Portugal, or "Padroeiros," have done their utmost up to the present time for the spread of the Christian religion in the East, and so long as the "Padroeiros" continue in their true Catholic persuasion His Holiness the Pope cannot be justified in withdrawing from them their legitimate right of "Padroado" in India. It is to be hoped, for the good of religion, the present peaceful state of the Catholic Church in India will not be in any way disturbed, and that His Holiness Leo XIII., misinformed as perhaps he is, will cancel his recent decree.

Nov. 4. A CATHOLIC.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the Apostolical decree a translation of which appeared in your number of the 3rd inst., it seems that the extraordinary jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa has not been abolished throughout all India. There yet remain the Vicariates of Bombay, Mangalore, Madura, Verapoly, Quilon, and Madras, any one of which, except the last, contains more subjects of the extraordinary jurisdiction of Goa than all the Vicariates mentioned in the late decree put together. The Jesuit papers of Bombay could probably tell us why this is. I can guess ; but it would be out of place here to do so. I do not, however, think with the *Correio da India*, whom you quote, that the Church or the Government is bound to let us into the secrets of every transaction, or to take our opinion.

It is little to say that I do not agree with the correspondents who have written to you about this question of the "Padroado." The Goanese have their prejudices like any other people. The thought of the English in Goa makes them shiver, and the thought of the Jesuits makes them shudder. If you wished to render a cause odious to the Goanese, you had but to associate the Jesuits with it. Whether this be reasonable or no, it is not my purpose now to discuss. But with your leave, sir, I shall, as a well-wisher of the Indian Catholics in general and of the Goanese in particular, offer a few hints for their consideration. I am a Goanese, and what is more, a Catholic.

It is close upon four centuries that Goa has been Christian. She had before her a very promising future once ; she has not achieved it. She has a promising future even now ; to achieve it is in her own hands. She has produced indeed a suicidal schism that was, and a raving press that is ; a schism in fighting for the meaningless pretensions of a power whom there is none so poor as to honour or to fear ; and a press to fight against her own best interests. And will she glory in these? Let her not seek command when she has forgotten obedience. Let her learn to obey, let her bring up a better clergy than she has to show, and she may then be entrusted with far more extensive missions. Those who now affect such a zeal for the interests of religion, and for the pretensions of the Goanese clergy, would be the loudest in holding up to ridicule that same clergy, if it suited their purposes and their convenience. What then shall the Goanese and the other Indian Catholics do? Will the Goanese call themselves Portuguese? They may one day find themselves in as sorry a predicament as the jackdaw. If the Catholics of India, and chiefly the Goanese, understood their own interests, and really had at heart their own advancement both spiritual, temporal, and literary—yes, literary—they would show their wisdom by petitioning for the entire abolition of the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Goa in British territory. They can do more for their own welfare. Let them agitate for a hierarchy for India. But to facilitate the establishment of a hierarchy there are other things to be done, only two of which I shall here mention. These are the annexation of Goa to the British Empire, and the foundation of a Catholic University. I shall speak but briefly of each.

And first as to the annexation. The extraordinary jurisdiction of the Goanese Prelate was one anomaly, and to my mind "Portuguese India," under the circumstances, is another—the same in degree, though somewhat different in kind. The Goanese are not called upon to revolt, or to plot treason. I believe Portugal is as ready to cede as England to accept. They have only to exchange one master for another—and a better. Is it wise for the Goanese to wait till it be done in spite of them, or will they take the initiative? Will the annexation be disadvantageous to Goa? Compare the state of Goa with that of the country subject to England, and answer the question yourselves. Do not say it will be detrimental to religion. I am sure I shall not be thought indifferent to the interests of the Church for thinking that religion will flourish all the better for the change. I am sure, in the event of the annexation, the Goanese would have the English guarantee for some of their cherished institutions. Well, include among these your little ecclesiastical establishment. But I am inclined to think the real objection to English rule comes from a class that we must admit would be really affected by the change. Goa, under the Portuguese, is the seat of Government, with its various departments, executive, judicial, and in a measure even legislative. But then who assures us that Goa will not be the seat of an English Government?

Then, the hierarchy is not an impossibility. And if Catholics will only consider what a hierarchy means and implies, they will not think so lightly of it as they may be inclined to do at first thought. Under a hierarchy the Prelate of Goa may still remain the Metropolitan of India, or at least one of the Metropolitans, with primatial precedence. But a hierarchy requires an efficient indigenous clergy—a clergy much better educated than Goa or the Indian Vicariates can at present boast of. Thus I am led to speak of a Catholic University for lay and clerical students, empowered to grant degrees in Arts, Philosophy, and Divinity. Old Goa, with some sanitary precautions, could well be chosen for the site. Do you raise pecuniary difficulties? Well, do you know, "where there is a will there is a way" is an old saw. No Bishop need be forced to educate his clergy at the University. But I understand that some of the present Vicariates, as well as the Archdiocese of Goa, have funds at their disposal for the education of a certain number of clerics. These funds would not yield a bad beginning.

But I fear I have already said more than I intended, and that at the expense of the columns of a paper that cannot be expected to take much interest in our affairs. The Goanese have no paper in Bombay that they can call their own. And yet, perhaps, it is well that they have not. Who can tell but it might be one of a piece with those of which there are unfortunately too many in Goa. Let the Goanese and all other Indian Catholics show more energy, more union and charity among themselves, a greater spirit of enterprise, and they will find that many things are possible that appear not so.

GOANESE.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the editorial article of your to-day's paper regarding the "Padroado" and Vicars Apostolic in India I see the following passage :—"The Archbishop has telegraphed to Lisbon protesting against the execution of the Papal decree, and urging the Portuguese Government to resist it. He has also addressed a circular letter to the heads of missions under his jurisdiction, urging them to join in his protest ; and we understand that he threatens to resign his see if he is deprived of his jurisdiction." I believe this is incorrect. What I hear and I believe to be true is this, that he has replied to all heads of missions that he has not received any official information regarding the extinction of his jurisdiction, and has requested them to remain quiet and passive until they hear from him, and that he has telegraphed to the Lisbon Government to urge upon the Holy See to grant him further prorogation as before, else he will resign.

Nov. 5. A. Z. F.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB VALLEY CAMPAIGN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOJEE, ZHOB VALLEY, THRO DUKI, Nov. 5.

The force arrived at Saifulla on the 27th ult., after a march of ten miles, and here on the 29th after a march of sixteen miles. Both places are west of Akhtazai. A large fort, two miles west, has been abandoned.

Sir Robert Sandeman's prompt action has resulted in the submission of the Zhob maliks who have come in.

The future government of the country is now being discussed. Shabaz Khan hopes to succeed Sha Jehan, as he has abandoned the country. He is a cousin of Shah Jehan, and says he was dispossessed when a boy.

Two flying columns went out yesterday, one towards Hindoo Bagh, twenty-five miles off, and the other into the adjacent northern hills with survey parties.

Another reputed cousin and adherent of Sha Jehan's was captured and brought in yesterday.

To-morrow Sir Robert Sandeman, the General and staff, and the main column return to Saifulla *en route* to coerce the Musa Khels, about five marches off. The remainder follow the next day. If the rumour that the Musa Khels are coming in turns out to be correct, the campaign will be practically ended.

THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5.

The Viceroy has informed the Nizam by telegram that the Queen-Empress has been pleased to confer on him the Order of the Grand Companion of the Star of India.

ANOTHER AFFRAY AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 5.

Since telegraphing to you another affray took place on Sunday last between the Arabs and the police, in which two or three men were killed. This was soon put down, and order has now been perfectly restored.

The appointment of the Commission of Inquiry has been published in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, and their investigations and report will be confined to the following points:—1st, the nature of the crimes committed; 2ndly, who the perpetrators of these crimes were, and to what extent Sultan Nawaz Jung is implicated in the matter; 3rdly, the nature of the punishment which, in the opinion of the Commission, ought to be awarded to the culprits.

The Commission held its first sitting on Sunday, when Sultan Nawaz Jung's representative did not attend. On Monday the mooktiar attended, but did so merely to watch the proceedings, and said he would decline to answer any question that may be put to him. An important witness in the service of the chief was examined, and his evidence is unfavourable to his master. This witness states that he had received orders to capture and bring before his chief the City Kotwal, and that Nawaz Jung had in his presence given the Arabs orders to attack the police.

The chief wished to engage the services of a barrister to conduct his defence, but in consultation with the Resident and with his approval the Minister has, for certain reasons, disallowed the application. In what is known as the Great Hyderabad Case the then Resident had written to the late Minister asking him not to allow any of the contending parties to engage a barrister, and he refused to let Mr. Tyrrell Leith, of your city, appear for Bushir-ud-Dowlah. On this precedent, for certain State reasons, the present decision seems to be arrived at.

Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk Bahadoor, Revenue and Financial Minister, has also been appointed a member of the Commission.

Those in opposition to the Minister disapprove of the action of the Government, and predict that it will lead to a serious affray which will involve a change in the Ministry. The other party—and they are strong in numbers—highly approve of the proceedings of the Government, which they say will lead to a final ending of the mutinous spirit among the Arabs which has manifested itself on various occasions, and led to much bloodshed. That the time has arrived for dealing firmly with the Arabs is generally admitted.

Mr. Cordery is said to be acting with great tact, firmness, and decision, and gives the Minister excellent counsel. His warm support of the Minister's action in the present crisis gives indubitable proof that he has at heart the welfare of the Nizam's Government, and should silence those who have suggested that the relations between the Resident and the Minister were not cordial.

A EUROPEAN JOINT-MAGISTRATE FOR PURNEAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

To-day's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a notification of the appointment of a European Joint-Magistrate to Purneah, where the post had been abolished and one Magistrate left to get through the work with five deputies. Mr. L. Hare, on furlough, is posted to Purneah, and pending his arrival, Mr. E. B. Harriss goes from Rajmahal to act for him.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM GENERAL GORDON.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.

Major Kitchener telegraphs that General Gordon refused to surrender on being summoned to do so by the Mahdi. The Mahdi has since withdrawn his forces.

The Mudir of Dongola has been appointed a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Lord Wolseley has presented him with the insignia of the order.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The House of Commons has after a long debate voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

General Sir Peter Lumsden has left Meshed, and will arrive at Sarrakhs on the 8th instant. The Indian section of the Commission is expected at Sarrakhs on the 15th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, Nov. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 4.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Indus arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed dull. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The London Cotton market to-day closed firm.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8½lbs. "	6-4½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9⅛
8lbs. Madapollams	2-3½
4½ per cent. Rentes	108¼
3 " Consols	100⅝
Bar Silver	50¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ " "	81

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, November 4.

10 p.m.	76·1

WEDNESDAY, November 5.

6 a.m.	73·0
10 a.m.	81·3
2 p.m.	85·7
4 p.m.	84·3

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON left for Kurrachee at [illegible] p.m. yesterday, from the Apollo-bunder, [illegible]mbarked on board the May Frere. His [illegible]llency was accompanied by Major-General the Hon. C. J. Merriman, Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Fergusson, A.D.C. When the Governor stepped out of his carriage, a Hindu came forward and presented him with a petition, which was understood to have reference to some land in the mofussil regarding which there was a dispute between the petitioner and certain of his neighbours.

THE programme of the tour of His Excellency the Governor has been slightly altered. From Gondal he goes to Junagurh, where he arrives on the 22nd, and remains there till the 24th. He then proceeds to Bhowauggur, arriving there the same day. On the 26th he goes to Cambay, where he will make a short stay. On the 28th he starts for home, arriving in Bombay from Anand on the 29th morning.

UNDER the existing Tramway Act, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay appears to have the power of granting concessions to the Tramway Company whenever they want to extend their line. It was proposed at the meeting of the Town Council yesterday to ask the Government to so amend the Act as to reserve to the Corporation the right of granting or withholding sanction to all such extensions on roads that were laid out or improved by special purchase. Col. Merewether was of opinion that they could not now ask the Legislature to alter the conditions under which certain rights had been granted to the Tramway Company ten years ago, and the Council eventually agreed to his proposition that no action in the matter need be taken by them. A panther purchased for the Victoria Gardens raised the discussion as to whether it was advisable to make any additions to the zoological collection while the question of the reorganization of the gardens was yet under consideration. The purchase was ultimately sanctioned.

THE court-martial at Aden over which Colonel McCausland presided has concluded its trial of Lieutenant Power on the grave charge of assaulting his superior officer, Colonel Rennie, under circumstances already made known. Mr. A. F. Turner, of Bombay, who was retained by the prisoner as his "friend," returned from Aden by this week's steamer. The same mail also brought a copy of the proceedings, which were conducted in strict privacy, and the documents, with the finding of the court, have been forwarded to Poona for confirmation.

WE hear upon reliable authority that Koowar Koorbamjee Rowajee, brother to H. H. the Raja of Morvee, has been selected by the Government of India as the Statutory Civilian from this Presidency for this year. The Prince is now at Cambridge.

THE guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition met yesterday under the presidency of the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, and resolved, on the proposal of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Damoodhur T. Mooljee, to present a short address of welcome to the new Viceroy. A committee was pointed for the purpose of carrying out the resolution.

WE understand that a deputation representing the leading sections of the Cutch community in Bombay is shortly to go to Bhuj for the purpose of presenting the address adopted at a meeting held in Bombay last week. The members of the deputation propose leaving Bombay by the s. s. Cutch, a fine new-built steamer which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday last from Hull. She is intended by her owner, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, for speedy passenger traffic between Bombay and Cutch, and expects to do the trip in thirty hours, including the time taken up in touching at the intermediate ports.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Great indignation has been produced among the Catholics of Bombay by the allegation in the memorial of the Madras Roman Catholic Bishops that the Portuguese clergy are "alien in national sentiment and education, and are united to extend the influence of Portugal." It is proposed to hold a public meeting and forward a memorial to the Secretary of State at an early date.

A GOLD medal for special distinction was presented to Ernest Walker, the son of a former resident in Bombay, on October 11 at South Norwood College, London.

THE Municipal elections held in Calcutta on Saturday resulted in the various Commissioners who had resigned being, with three exceptions, re-elected. It is considered probable that a case will be submitted for the decision of the High Court as to whether the re-elections are not illegal. "The result of the elections," says the *Indian Daily News*, "is one upon which the rate-payers may be congratulated, and which makes decidedly and decisively for real life in Municipal institutions in Calcutta. The Municipality is now reconstituted, and that the Commissioners are stronger than ever is a matter about which no possible doubt can exist; that they will use their new strength with care and judgment, and in the best interests of the town, may also be regarded as a certainty."

THE *Pioneer* reminds us that Mir Alam Khan of Ghain, or Kain, against whose marauding followers the Boundary Commission have been warned by the Amir's representative Saad-ud-Din, is a chief who gave some trouble during the Goldsmid Mission to Eastern Persia in 1870-72. Mir Alam was at that time the Persian Governor of Seistan proper, and he threw every obstacle in the way of the Commission then striving to demarcate the Perso-Afghan frontier. The intrigues carried on by the Persians, with a view to forcing the Mission to withdraw, nearly led to bloodshed on more than one occasion; and it was reported that the Ghain chief had actually planned an attack upon the English camp at Deshtak which was only averted by the rumour that the Afghan Commissioner was close at hand with a large force. Saad-ud-din would therefore seem to have good cause to mistrust the Kaiyanis, now that a second Mission is in their neighbourhood.

THE *World* has the following:—"I understand that Lord Ripon's services in India are to be rewarded with a dukedom, and Lord Northbrook is to receive the late Duke of Buccleuch's Garter when he returns from Egypt. Lord Ripon will probably be created Duke of Ripon, and his eldest son will retain his present courtesy title of Earl de Grey."

MAJOR COOPER, now on Sir Thomas Steele's staff in Dublin, has been appointed A.D.C. to Lord Dufferin, and will come out to India shortly.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL will republish in a small volume, by permission of the *Times*, the series of letters on the native States of India which recently appeared in its columns, and which have attracted very considerable attention both in England and in India.

A MEMOIR of Madame Blavatsky, the founder of the Theosophical Society, has been written by a near relative of that lady for publication in Germany. It is being translated into English with a view to its also being issued in England.

GENERAL JAMES ABBOTT, who has made the journey from "Heraut to Khiva," is to put his experiences in print. Messrs. Allen and Co. will publish the book.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN is preparing a reply to Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "Ideas about India," and it is most probable that it will appear in the November number of the *Fortnightly Review*.

MR. J. S. COTTON has been entrusted by the Secretary of State for India with the preparation of the decennial "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India" for the period ending 1883. It will form a blue-book of about four hundred pages, in some degree supplementary to the well-known report written by Clements R. Markham for 1873, giving historical information about the growth of each department of the administration.

THE publication of "Lord Lytton's Love Letters" has led to litigation. A motion by the present Earl of Lytton for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Swan, Sonnenschein, and Co. and Miss Devey from publishing letters of the late Lord Lytton to Lady Lytton was in the paper for hearing on October 15 before Mr. Justice Chitty in the Chancery Division. Late in the afternoon, however, counsel mentioned to the court that both sides had arranged that the motion should stand over till the first motion day in the Michaelmas sittings, on the undertaking by the defendants not to publish the letters in the meantime.

MR. LABOUCHERE writes in *Truth*:—I believe that legally a letter belongs to the writer and to the writer's heirs. It is a pity, therefore, that the love-letters of Lord Lytton to his wife have been allowed to see the light. Such letters are generally exceedingly silly, and when hundreds of them are collected together the effect is singularly ridiculous. For a woman to receive a love-letter and show it, is as unfair as it is for a man to kiss and tell. Lady Lytton very likely had a good deal to complain of on the part of her husband; but I cannot see how her case has been bettered by the publication of several hundred pages of Lord Lytton's amorous gush to her, written at a time when it is evident that he was desperately in love with her. Both are dead, and it would have been far better had their disputes been buried with them.

MANY a horse-owner in India will welcome the publication of the seventh edition of General Rynes' "Veterinary Aide Memoire," a work sufficiently well known for its usefulness. As its name implies, it is a mere epitome of what has been said about the treatment of the horse by competent authorities, but shorn of all technicalities, so as to be easily understood by all. From long personal experience the author vouches for the efficacy of every receipt given in the book. The work is not strictly confined to English modes of treatment, for mention is made of such native remedies also as have been found successful on testing. An equally valuable work to Anglo-Indians is the one entitled "Sporting Fire-arms," written by Captain Burgess. It is written with the purpose of supplying hints to intending griffs and colonists on the purchase, care, and use of fire-arms, and also contains some very useful notes on sporting rifles. The information contained in this volume will not only prove useful to the novice who is yet unacquainted with the use of fire-arms, but many an old shikaree will be a gainer by the reading of it.

IT is announced that Sir Hercules Robinson has asked the Imperial Government to send out the man most capable in the Empire of settling the trouble in Bechuanaland. Colonel Warren, who put matters right before in those regions, is to go out to the Cape, taking with him as many officers and troops as he thinks needful. The opinion of the High Commissioner is that the work of restoring order on the Transvaal frontier can best be performed by a mixed English and Colonial force. The Imperial Government will probably supply a regiment or two of mounted regulars and half a battery of artillery; the rest of the force will be raised at the Cape. No decision will be arrived at on these matters until Colonel Warren has had time to formulate his views.

THE *London Gazette* states that the Queen has been pleased to direct Latters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom for the annexation to the colony of the Cape of Good Hope of certain British possessions or territories in the Transkei known as Tembuland, Emigrant Tembuland, Galekaland, and Bomvanaland, and revoking the Letters Patent of the 6th August, 1880.

DUELS appear to be on the increase in France. In a duel fought the other day the combatants were M. Rochefort and Captain Fournier, the negotiator of the Tientsin Treaty. The *casus belli* was the publication of attacks made upon the latter in the *Intransigeant*. M. Rochefort was cut in the neck and Captain Fournier stabbed, but not dangerously, in the side, and thus honour was vindicated.

AN important arrest has been made by the Irish detectives stationed at Liverpool. As the passengers were landing from the steamer Lord Clive, which had just arrived from Philadelphia, the detectives arrested a Hungarian of whom they had suspicions, and on searching his luggage thirty packages of American dynamite were found.

WHEN a Russian Emperor declares that he considers the conduct of his Government "blamable and almost criminal" in not having done anything to ameliorate the condition of Eastern Siberia, there is some hope that matters may be mended. But if any of his subjects had ventured to apply such epithets to the Imperial Government, they would have been summarily silenced. "When," asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "will Emperors and Governments recognize that wherever they silence the press 'blamable and almost criminal' acts will continually be committed for which they are responsible, but of which they know nothing? No one can be omniscient; but a free press is the nearest approach to the eyes of Argus that the world has yet seen."

A HOME paper announces that the means by which a provisional sketch of a Redistribution Bill was obtained from the Queen's printers and published in the *Standard* is the subject of police investigation, with a view to legal proceedings on the part of the Government, if the facts ascertained should render this course expedient. This draft has been wrongly described as a scheme prepared by the Ministerial Committee for submission to the Cabinet. It was a scheme prepared mainly by an individual member of the Committee for submission to that Committee, by which it had not, at the time of its publication, been adopted. The statement that this scheme was the only plan prepared or printed is a mistake. As it was published it combined two drafts, inconsistent in some of their details. But another plan for carrying out the views of the Government, as stated in Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Franchise Bill, had been prepared, and had been printed at the Foreign Office Press. No decision between these divergent schemes has as yet been arrived at either by the Cabinet or the Ministerial Committee. The whole question remains in all its aspects entirely open.

THE *City Press* states that Mr. Fawcett, the Postmaster-General, has given a contract for 150 millions of post-cards to a German firm, on the ground of excellence beyond those of competing firms.

THE ceremonies of laying the keels of the Russian ironclads Tchesme and Sinope at Sebastopol, of the ironclad Katharina II. at Nicolaieff, and of the floating dry dock at the former place have taken place. The Emperor sent the following to the Grand Duke Alexis on the occasion:—"I rejoice at the new birth of the Black Sea fleet. God grant that the spirit of the old Black Sea fleet may also revive, to render good and honourable service to the fatherland!"

THE Prime Meridian Conference which has been meeting at Washington has adopted the Greenwich line as the universal Prime Meridian. Only one vote—that of San Domingo—was given against its adoption; but the representatives of France and Brazil declined to vote. Longitude is to be counted from Greenwich in two directions up to 180 deg., east longitude being designated "plus," and west longitude "minus."

MILITARY NEWS.

VETERINARY-SURGEON STEEL, Madras Army, has been sent to Rangoon on special duty.

CAPTAIN H. T. S. YATES, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Wellington.

THE Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were to have the first Commandant's parade of the season yesterday.

CAPTAIN B. J. STONE, of the Hyderabad Rifle Corps, has resigned, and Lieutenant J. Pile has been promoted in his room.

COLONEL J. P. PEDLER, late Commandant 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been placed on general duty at Toungoo.

MAJOR (BREVET LIEUT.-COL.) A. F. HAMILTON, Royal Engineers, has been appointed Commandant of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

AN exchange of batteries has been sanctioned between Captains G. M. Boothby and W. H. H. Waters, and between Majors A. E. Duthy and W. G. Mulloy.

IT has been decided to relieve the company of the South Wales Borderers at Malhapooram by a company of the 1st Battalion Oxfordshire Regiment from Bangalore.

CAPTAIN RAE, 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, has joined the office of the Pay Examiner, Calcutta, for the second period of his probation.

CAPTAIN G. MOORE, B Battery 4th Brigade, Royal Artillery, a probationer for the Army Pay Department, has been attached to the 1st Dragoon Guards for the first period of his probation.

Truth understands that it is practically settled that Sir Anthony Hoskins, now Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, is to succeed the Duke of Edinburgh in the command of the Channel Squadron.

THE appointment of Director-General of Military Education is vacant, consequent on the retirement, under the age clause, of Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Walker, K.C.B., who has held the post since the 19th of January, 1878.

THE Tasmania, in which Lord Dufferin and suite will come out to India, is one of the newest as well as one of the fastest steamers in the P. and O. Company's fleet. Leaving Tilbury Docks on the 12th instant, the Tasmania is timed to reach Bombay at the latest on December 9.

CAPTAIN F. F. R. BURGESS, Bengal Staff Corps, Military Account Department, on return from furlough has been posted as Presidency Paymaster, Calcutta, relieving Lieutenant H. M. Prior, Bombay Staff Corps, who has taken over the duties of the Account Branch from Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand.

THE prospectus of the Northern India Rifle Association, just issued, includes a new match on the lines of the first stage for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, in which twenty-five prizes, including the National Rifle Association Medal, will be given. This Association retains military positions, whereas the W. I. R. A. allows "any" position.

THE Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces has issued a circular notifying that applications from officers of the Army Medical Department to be permitted to retire from the service should be submitted, through the administrative medical officer and the general officer commanding the division or district, to the Military Secretary, for the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Jumna has left Portsmouth for Bombay. In addition to the 3rd Dragoon Guards, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Murray, consisting of 19 officers, 402 men, 37 women, and 76 children, she brings out the following drafts:—Lieutenants Cubitt and White, and 207 men, 2nd Cheshire Regiment; Major Spratt, Capt. Moss, and 147 men, 1st Worcestershire Regiment; Major Grant and 60 men, Seaforth Highlanders; Capt. Ind, Lieut. Hunter-Blair, and 70 men of the Royal Horse Artillery; Majors Smyth, Nutt, and Buckle, Captains Burrows, Berber, and Moberley, Lieutenants Haygate and Du Cane, and 270 men belonging to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades Royal Artillery; sundry individuals belonging to the Indian Army, 47 women and children, and the following individual officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson, Bedford Regiment; Lieutenant Stewart, Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-Colonel Blake and Lieutenant O'Farrel, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant Pritchard, Lancashire Regiment; Lieutenant Brady, Gloucester Regiment; Lieutenant Watson, Dorset Regiment; Lieutenant Clark, King's Rifles; Lieutenant Digan, Middlesex Regiment; Lieutenants Napier and Tulloch, King's Borderers; Lieutenant Bentley-Innis, 14th Hussars; Lieutenant Gordon, Hampshire Regiment; Lieutenants Bales and Shubrick, Somerset Regiment; Captain Graham, Manchester Regiment; Lieutenant Lewis, North Staffordshire Regiment; Major Woodward, Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant Agnew, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant Davidson, Leinster Regiment; Lieutenant Walker, Scottish Rifles; Lieutenant Prendergast, Oxford Light Infantry; Lieutenant Troyford, North Stafford Regiment; Lieutenant Jarvis, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant Pratt, Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenant Chatterton, Norfolk Regiment; Lieutenant Clowes, South York Regiment; Colonel Dyson-Laurie, Border Regiment; Lieutenant Carnegy, East York Regiment; Lieutenant Monk, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant Macnabb, Highland Light Infantry; Lieutenant Dallas, R.E. (for Aden); Surgeons Hindley, Welsh, Fink, Banatvala, and Aplin, Indian Medical Service; Vet.-Surgeon Durrant; and Surgeons-Major Lewer and Sawders, and Surgeon Morse, Army Medical Department.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 5.—The general decrease of pressure in progress yesterday continues to-day only at Salem and Cochin; in all other places there is a recovery. Off Negapatam the pressure continues unsteady, and there is apparently still a distinct baric minimum off that coast. The pressure is greatest in the north-west. The winds are little changed, still blowing from directions between north and east, except in Upper India, where it is rather variable. Rain has fallen over the whole of Madras and Mysore, but not elsewhere. Amounts at Madras and Tuticorin are large. The temperature continues to decrease, though the changesare rather irregular. Weather is cloudy or overcast all over the south of the peninsula. Rain to-day:—Tuticorin, 5 inches; Madras, 3 inches; Negapatam, Mangalore, and Calicut, 1 inch; Wellington and Madura, ½ inch. Previously, unimportant.

THE RECEPTION OF LORD DUFFERIN.

THE Hon. F. Forbes Adam presided last evening at a meeting of the guarantors of the Bombay International Exhibition convened with respect to a proposal for the presentation of an address to the new Viceroy. There were also present:—The Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Messrs G. Cotton, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Damoodhur Thakersey Mooljee, Joomabhoy Laljee, B. N. Servai, Khan Bahadur M C. Murzban, Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao Moraba Pitale, Dr. Da Gama, Messrs. Vurjeevandas Madowdas, Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Hurkissondas Madowdas, and John Gordon, the honorary secretary.

In explaining the purpose for which they had been called together, the president said it had been brought to his notice lately by several influential guarantors that it would be very desirable the guarantors should present a short address to Lord Dufferin for the purpose of welcoming him, and of explaining the object and scope of the Exhibition, and at the same time endeavour to obtain the new Viceroy's sympathy and co-operation in the work, which would no doubt be readily gained. He therefore came to the conclusion that the shortest and best plan would be to call a meeting of the guarantors and to ask them to appoint a small committee, including himself and the honorary secretary, to draw up an address, the other arrangements necessary being also left in their hands. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy proposed "That the following gentlemen be associated with the president and the honorary secretary to prepare an address to Lord Dufferin and to take the necessary steps to present the same, viz.:—Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Budroodin Tyebjee, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and the Hon. K. T. Telang."

This was seconded by Mr. D. T. Mooljee and carried unanimously. With a vote of thanks to the president, the proceedings then terminated.

DR. BLANC AND THE HONORARY SURGEONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been called to the following remark made by Dr. Blanc at the last meeting of the Corporation, as reported in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 29th ultimo:—"They supposed that it would be more honourable . . . to distribute hand-bills throughout the town informing the world that they were honorary assistant surgeons to an hospital, and displayed big boards in front of . . . second-class drug-stores." I beg to request you will be good enough to publish this my contradiction to the above statement of Dr. Blanc's, which affects me personally as one of the honorary assistant surgeons. I never distributed hand-bills throughout the town or took any other means for parading before the public that I was honorary assistant surgeon to the G. T. Hospital; neither have I put up big boards displaying my hospital connection. Dr. Blanc is so well aware of this that I wonder why he should have made a sweeping remark applicable to the honorary assistant surgeons as a body. He has been careful to protect Dr. R. Blaney from his offensive criticisms on the principle, I believe, of "divide and conquer." But notwithstanding this little piece of strategy of his, the prejudice, almost amounting to an animus, with which he has treated the honorary assistant surgeons as a body is so patent in all his speeches that I would beg of the learned doctor to be a little more careful in future how he indulges in generalities for which he knows there is no foundation. Would Dr. Blanc mind my telling him that to make gratuitous and baseless attacks on the professional character of people is scarcely becoming a gentleman? I am sure if he had not forgotten himself he would not have said, as he is reported to have said, "had Dr. R. Blaney been the only honorary surgeon appointed at the hospital, most probably the unfortunate dispute would not have taken place."—Yours, &c.,

H. D. PESIKAKA.

Nov. 5.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council held yesterday, there were present Sir Frank Souter, (chairman), Dr. Peterson, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Thorburn, R. M. Sayani, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, M. N. Banajee, and R. N. Khote.

ANIMALS FOR THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Town Council discussed a memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner reporting that he had authorized the purchase of a female panther for the Victoria Gardens for Rs. 60.

Col. Merewether was against the purchase of any more animals for the Victoria Gardens, observing that the committee of experts that had been appointed were doubtful as to whether a zoological collection should be maintained there.

Mr. Nowrozjee was in favour of making zoological additions to the gardens whenever there was an opportunity of doing so. The animals were a great source of attraction to the masses.

Dr. Peterson said they should not purchase any more animals until they could provide for them better accommodation.

The chairman thought the whole question of the Victoria Gardens was yet under consideration. He would, however, express his opinion that if the animals were at all to be kept they should be treated much better than they were at present, and made as comfortable as possible. He had just been informed by Mr. Barrow that the Government had been addressed upon the subject, with the view of ascertaining whether they were prepared to contribute towards the botanical portion of the garden.

Col. Merewether proposed that in recording the memorandum the Town Council were of opinion that while the question of the reorganization of the Victoria Gardens was under consideration further presents to the zoological collection should not be accepted.

Dr. Peterson seconded the proposition.

Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee observed that if the animals were really starved, the Municipal Commissioner should be asked to inquire into the matter, and inform them whether he considered that any improvement in the present state of affairs was necessary. The speaker then moved an amendment that the memorandum be recorded.

Mr. Banajee seconded the amendment, and Dr. Blanc supported it, remarking that the Commissioner would not have purchased the animal unless he saw that it would be properly housed and fed.

The amendment being put to the vote was carried as a substantive proposition.

ADDITIONAL PRINTING CHARGES.

The Council recommended the Corporation to grant the sum of Rs. 3,500, from surplus cash balance, to meet the estimated cost of additional charges to the end of the current year, for printing and advertising for the Corporation and Town Council. This increased charge is owing to the large amount of advertising and the quantity of additional printing during the last seven months.

RIGHT OF THE TRAMWAY COMPANY TO PUBLIC ROADS.

The Municipal Commissioner asked to frame certain new sections relating to set-back, for the approval of the Corporation, with a view to such sections being submitted to the Government of Bombay in the Legislative Department, for inclusion in the amended Municipal Act. These sections were to be so drafted as to reserve to the Corporation the power of granting or withholding sanction to all proposed extensions of the Tramway Company's lines on roads that were laid out or improved by special purchases, otherwise than by the enforcement of the ordinary set-back improvements.

In the course of discussion Dr. Peterson said that they were by law under certain obligations to the Tramway Company, and it was inadvisable for the Town Council to appeal to the Legislature to liberate them from these obligations. To remedy the present state of affairs, they should approach the company itself in a friendly spirit. He contended that even in all the roads constructed since the passing of the Tramway Act, that company had the right conferred on them by law to lay down lines with the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Khote said that under the Tramway Act the Commissioner had authority to grant whatever concession he thought proper to the Tramway Company. All the right and title to the roads of the city had been vested by law in the Municipal Corporation; but the Act appeared to be framed, as if their right to the roads was to be suspended whenever the Tramway Company entered into an agreement with the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the roads. This was surely an error in the Legislature, which they now desired to see corrected. The proposed alteration compelling the Commissioner to consult the Corporation did not in the least afflict the Tramway Company.

Mr. Nowrozjee thought the Tramway Company had no right to lay down lines on any new road constructed by the Municipality at their own cost.

Dr. Peterson said it was unfortunate that, as at present arranged, the Tramway Company need only consult the Commissioner. But the Commissioner as a wise man—and they knew that Mr. Ollivant was a wise man—would on all occasions consult the Corporation in this matter. He did not think that the remedy proposed was the best under the circumstances, and would move an amendment to which he hoped the Council would find no difficulty in agreeing. It was this—that the Corporation be recommended to appoint a small committee to take into consideration the whole subject of the Tramway Act, and to propose remedies for the present unsatisfactory state of things.

Mr. Nowrozjee submitted that they ought not to agree to any arrangement that was in the nature of a compromise. Rights were rights. Let the Municipality stand upon their rights, and the Tramway Company on their own. If they put a fair and legitimate construction on the Act, they would, perhaps, see that the concession to the Tramway Company was in respect of the roads that were in existence at the time when the law was passed, and not in respect of the roads that were constructed since.

Mr. Khote moved that lawyers' opinion should be taken as to whether the proposed clause was necessary or not.

Col. Merewether said there was no doubt about the Tramway Company having a right over their roads conferred on them by law, and the Council could not go to the Legislature asking that certain conditions made with regard to the company ten years ago should now be altered. (Hear, hear.) He therefore proposed an amendment, that, in the opinion of the Town Council, no action appeared to be necessary in the present matter.

Dr. Peterson withdrew his motion in favour of the amendment, which he seconded.

The amendment was eventually carried.

DR. WEIR'S CENSUS REPORT.

The Council considered the following resolution of the Corporation, dated 15th November, 1883: "That the report of the census of the city of Bombay taken in 1881 be recorded, with the cordial acknowledgments of this Corporation for the ability and conscientious labour displayed in drawing it up; and that the Corporation request the Town Council to recommend, by way of substantial recognition and appreciation of the Acting Commissioner's labour, such bonus as they may deem proper."

It appeared from a statement made by the Municipal Commissioner that the Corporation had no power, under the Act, to grant Dr. Weir any bonus beyond his salary.

Members were in favour of the Government recognizing Dr. Weir's services in some substantial shape.

After discussion, it was resolved that the matter be referred to the Commissioner, for any suggestions he might have to make with regard to the services of the subordinates who were employed in the taking of the last census.

THE NEW SONAPORE DRAINS.

Letter, dated 8th November, 1883, from Mr. Nowrozjee Byramjee Suntook was submitted complaining about the practical working of the new Sonapore drains, particularly in the Marine 2nd Lane and Trinity-street, Dhobi-talao 2nd lane, and Native General Hospital-street, and making certain suggestions to remedy the evils complained of.

The Commissioner said he would take active steps to remedy the evil.

The Council then adjourned.

THE INDORE LAW-SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 1.

JEEVANRAO VYANKATESH was called for cross-examination on the 27th October last:—Before the cross-examination began the witness stated in answer to questions in examination-in-chief as follows:—The whole of the Morvi writing in exhibit C is Sadu Mama's. The endorsement under the signature purporting to be that of Rajabhau is undoubtedly Sadu Mama's.

Cross-examined.—The Hevinanti on exhibits G and H, and that on the seven orders in exhibit 48, do not tally. The name by which Rajabhau was mentioned in documents was Rajajirao. He also used to mention himself as Rajajirao. His father called him Rajabhau, and all people so addressed him as a mark of respect. On one occasion Rajabhau was pressed hard for money by a sowkar. I paid the money for him from the Anamat Nazarana Hoozur Treasury. Rajabhau had an account with Mayaram Shriram and Tarana merchants. Outwardly he owed to sowkars. I don't know whether he really owed them any money.

At this stage a question was put to the witness by Mr. Apte as to whether Balvant Khanderao, a previous witness, had any access to Masahib or Rajabhau Phanse, the answer to which, given in the negative, was intended, inferentially, to impeach the credit of the witness Balvant Khanderao.

Mr. Shantaram objected to the question on the ground that it was not relevant. Mr. Apte relied on section 155 of the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Shantaram contended that that section was inapplicable. The answer to the question could not in itself shake the credit of the witness, and the section contemplated a case where a party intending to impeach the credit of a witness adduces independent evidence of persons who, from their knowledge of the character of the witness and their acquaintance with him, believe him to be unworthy of credit. A question of this kind cannot be asked in cross-examination. The party intending to shake the credit must adduce independent evidence, so as to give the opposite party an opportunity of cross-examining the witness giving such evidence upon points elucidating how far the witness has knowledge, acquaintance, &c., of the witness whose credit is sought to be impeached. If such questions are permitted in cross-examination, this opportunity is lost.

The court overruled the objection, holding that such questions might be asked in cross-examination.

The cross-examination of the witness was then proceeded with.—He said:—Balvant Khanderao used to go to Hari Rao Maharaj and to Rajabhau Phanse. Balvant Khanderao was not concerned with the Durbar affairs like me. The postscript and the portions above the postscript in exhibit C do not appear to have been written at one and the same time. I had seen the exhibits B, D, Cd, and H once before in the presence of His Highness. No order was passed in my presence for giving any reward to any persons for having found these papers. Balvant Khanderao was once dismissed in my time, but was afterwards given a mamlat. I know Wamanrao Yadow. I think he is *labad*.

Re-examined.—For some time Balvant Khanderao was my superior. He was head of Shagritpesha. I was in charge of the Hoozoor Treasury for two years, from Samvat 1906. I did not dismiss Balvant Khanderao. I don't know that the order dismissing him was written, but I know that he was unemployed for two or three years. It is from information received from my karkoon that I consider Wamanrao Yadow to be *labad*. I know no instance from my knowledge of his dishonesty. The name Rajajirao in the body of the orders exhibit 48 must have been mentioned by the karkoon. He himself did not write that name. I have not seen any letter or order written by himself in which he mentioned his name as Rajajirao. It is not usual in Marathas and Dakni people to write "Rao" after their names, but I don't know what practice Rajajirao himself adopted. I don't know whether Rajabhau had any running account with Vayaran Shriram. I don't know whether he had any other dealings with any other sowkars. I say this from outward appearances. He may have secretly kept accounts with any of these and other sowkars.

By the court.—I was in Indore when Rajabhau left for Tarana for the last time. He went to Tarana in anger, as he could not pull on well with His Highness. Thirty or forty years ago there was no custom of signing letters or orders. It has come into vogue recently. As to private correspondence, we do not sign even now.

[illegible] Phanse was next called for the plaintiff. He said:—My grandfather's name was Appa. He used to do the purveyor's work with Rajabhau. But I have no personal knowledge. I can't say how long he was doing the work. Afterwards my father did the same work. I had papers in my house connected with Rajabhau. Before my father's death, which occurred seven years ago, some papers were washed away by inundation, others got wet, which I preserved. This occurred ten or twelve years ago at the great floods in Indore. I dried the papers that were rescued, and put them in a bundle. This year I produced the papers before His Highness with an application. I had no occasion to use them before. I feared that His Highness would punish me if he knew that I had the papers, so I did not produce them before. I showed the papers personally to His Highness. They consisted of four loose papers and two account books. I produce them now before the court. I did not know until the papers were rescued that I had these papers with me. Before producing them before His Highness I had not shown them to anybody. I had shown these papers subsequently to Badesaheb (the Agent) and Chotesaheb (Assistant to Agent). I don't know their names.

(*To be continued.*)

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE special correspondent of the *Pioneer* with the Delimitation Commission, telegraphing from Rudbai *via* Quetta, on Nov. 2, says:—We left Khwaja Ali at daybreak yesterday and marched 18 miles to Landi Barechi. To-day we marched 13 miles to Rudbar. To-morrow we march 20 miles to Khaju and on the following morning, crossing the Helmund there by a shallow ford, move 12 miles to Chahar-Burjak. The reserve commissariat stores were handed over on the 18th to the Amir's officials who provided 250 camels for their transport. The condition and equipment of these camels is indifferent. Here the mess stores and heavy tents, aggregating about 200 camel-loads, will also probably be consigned to the same hands and will be conveyed by them just a head of us.

Some of the camels we brought from Quetta will be discharged here.

On the evening of the 17th an affray took place between our camel-men and some of Kazi Saad-ud-Din's men. Stones and sticks were freely used, and several men were injured. The prompt arrival of some of our Political Officers stopped the fight and prevented more serious results. The rancour promoted by their prospective discharge and their replacement by the Amir's transport may have rendered our Quetta *sarwans* prone to fight. They appear to have been the aggressors. A deputation, of them, headed by a native attache, was sent next morning to the Kazi's camp and a reconciliation took place. Some say a stray camel among the Kazi's horses caused this fray. We have had considerable trouble with the camelmen the last few days. Many have complained that Abullah Khan, the contractor, withholds their pay, and have expressed a desire for discharge. Yesterday evening, however, they received some pay, and to-day have been more amenable to discipline. There appears to be a tendency to desertion amongst them and it is doubtless a wise policy to see them safe beyond the balance of pay due to them is settled in full.

All is progressing favourably, and the Amir's officials afford us adequate assistance. So far the arrangements for supplies have been satisfactory.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT BIRMINGHAM.

AT Birmingham there were a series of riotous proceedings on Oct. 13th in connection with the first of several Conservative demonstrations arranged to take place during the week. Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill had a very cordial reception on their arrival at the railway station, but the proceedings assumed an altogether different aspect in the evening, when the Conservatives were to hold five separate meetings at the Aston Lower grounds, the chief pleasure resort of the capital of the Midlands.

A counter demonstration was organised on some vacant land outside at an earlier hour. At the counter-demonstration there were about seven or eight thousand persons present, including not only the members of trades unions in Birmingham, but in the Midland Counties. These unions formed in procession, and were headed by brass bands. There was a liberal display of banners bearing mottoes denunciatory of the policy of the House of Lords, and expressive of opinions in favour of peace, retrenchment, and reform, and humorously satirising Lord Randolph Churchill. One of the speakers said the party in Birmingham and issued two sets of tickets, one white and the other red. The former were given to the Liberals as invitations to attend the meeting in the Great Hall at night (at which Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill were announced to speak), and the other to the Conservatives; but it was understood that the presenters of the white tickets, if they bore the badge used by the Liberals for that occasion, a piece of blue ribbon with the head of Mr. Gladstone marked in gold, should not be admitted. It was further suggested that if this request was denied, access to the Lower Grounds should be gained by getting over the wall—a sentiment which was met with the response "We will." The resolutions were then put to the meeting and carried with enthusiasm. A further proposition condemning the action of the House of Lords was also carried, and everything appeared for the moment to pass off with ordinary quietness.

When the meeting began to break up there was a cry, "Over the wall." It had no sooner been uttered than several ladders were placed against the wall of the Lower Grounds. The wall is about eighteen feet in height and a foot in thickness; running along the top of it is a coating of jagged glass. In less than two minutes, however, half a dozen men had scrambled over. Their example spread like wildfire, amongst the crowd, who brought planks which they placed against the walls. The few country police, not more than seven, who were in this part of the neighbourhood were simply powerless to resist the rush that was made, and as there was no resistance on the other side, for the reason that the Conservatives were enjoying themselves in other parts of the extensive pleasure grounds, in a quarter of an hour some hundreds had by this means gained admittance. By this time the excitement became intense, and not content with scaling the wall of the grounds, a portion of the masonry or wall was demolished, leaving a gap through which the crowd swept. They ran across what is called the Meadow, and made their way to the Great Hall and the Skating Rink, where the two principal meetings were to be held. Some time—at least a quarter of an hour—before the doors were announced to be opened, the entrances to the Great Hall were surrounded by large numbers of the Liberal section, and as the arrangements for admission were not without fault, the stewards and officials who had organized the meeting had much difficulty in gaining admission for themselves. The fireworks which were intended to form part of the pyrotechnic display usually included in the Aston Park programme were destroyed by some mischievous youths who lighted the fireworks, which were soon in full blaze before the gathering darkness enabled them to be seen to any advantage. The noise of the explosives and the cracking of the rockets naturally attracted to the spot a large number of persons, who swelled the enormous crowd, pressing upon and threatening the entrance to the places of meeting.

Seven o'clock was the time appointed for the meeting to begin, and more than an hour previously all the entrances were besieged by holders of tickets, as well as by many who were not so provided, and the nature of the pressure may be inferred from the fact that upwards of a hundred thousand tickets had been issued for the various meetings. As soon as the doors were opened, at six o'clock, the crushing was so irresistible that it proved impossible for the stewards to examine all the tickets. The consequence was that a throng of persons opposed to the objects of the meeting were able at the outset to force an entrance, but even after the hall appeared to be nearly full the doors were still stormed by both friends and foes. These outsiders became so violent and noisy in demanding admission that those who were already inside became apprehensive of the consequences, and at various points there were frantic cries for the help of the stewards to try and stem the inward rush of people, or to rescue women who were hysterical or fainting from alarm and excessive crowding. Determined not to be foiled in their attempts to get into the hall, the persistent outsiders smashed the glass of several partitions and windows. Not content with this damage, they brought planks, and by using them as rams broke open one of the reserved doors. The stewards and those who were being dislodged by this additional rush tried to push back the intruders, but in vain. In the course of their struggle sticks were freely used by both parties; but the new comers desperately fought their way to the front, carrying all before them.

With a view to gain possession of the platform the roughs first mounted the reporters' table, which for some time continued their battle ground, and in the affray some of the representatives of the Press got rather roughly handled. The occupants of the platform made a vigorous attempt to resist the approach of the disturbers of the peace; but their efforts were only fruitful of increased disorder. Not only were stout sticks used with great freedom by combatants upon each other's shoulders, but chairs and broken forms were recklessly thrown from the platform upon the crowd below, and at once pitched back again, causing not a few wounds and bruises of a more or less serious character. This violence was accompanied by the greatest excitement and uproar among the thousands of persons who crowded the vast hall, many of whom were only too glad to escape from a scene of such wild tumult. In the midst of all the violence and confusion within the hall the police were conspicuous by their abscence, although they were to be found at other parts of the park where there was much less urgent need for their services. The uproar was so great and so prolonged that it was obviously impossible to proceed with the meeting. After the actual fighting had ceased Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill succeeded in making their way from an ante-room to the front of the platform, but were entirely unable to get a hearing.

Sir Stafford Northcote at last rose, taking an elevated place in front of the platform. The right hon. gentleman was greeted with cheers by a large majority of the meeting, but was unable to make himself heard. At a moment when he was seen to be trying to speak a portion of the audience started "Rule Britannia," whereupon Sir Stafford, pausing in his oratorical effort, joined in the patriotic chorus. After it had been sung he resumed his attempt to address the meeting; but only for a few minutes, and no more than few sentences were audible even to those reporters who had succeeded in getting close to him.

Sir Stafford said—Gentlemen, I am glad to hear that tune, which I rejoice in hearing you sing, because I am sure in no part of England is there a greater determination to uphold the greatness and liberty of England than in this town of Birmingham. This is by no means the first occasion on which I have had the honour of addressing what I may call the Birmingham working men (cheers, groans, and singing, "wait till the clouds roll by"). I heard you singing, "Britons ought never to be slaves;" but they must at least respect the laws of freedom (uproar), and they must respect those laws (cheers and hooting) not only in their own presence, but in the presence of all (uproar, in which the conclusion of the sentence was lost). If there is no answer to give to political observation but these rather inarticulate sounds, I am afraid you will rather (at this point photos of Mr. Gladstone were held up amongst the audience, and the cheering was so general that it completely drowned the voice of Sir Stafford, who then stepped down from the table on which he had been standing).

Lord Randolph Churchhill now came upon the platform, and his appearance as he made his way down from the back to the front was greeted with a perfect hurricane of cheers, hisses, and groans. Stepping upon the little dais which had been erected for the use of the speakers, his Lordship faced the audience from which such a volume of discord came rolling upward. Folding his arms, he repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cheers, and smiled in answer to the groans. Raising his hand, he attempted to gain a hearing; but the action caused the noise to be redoubled. Abandoning at last all attempts to be heard at any distance—his Lordship spoke a few words which were scarcely audible even to the few reporters who had managed to get close to the speakers. Amid cheering and interruption, which were continuous, Lord R. Churchill said—Electors of Birmingham, I congratulate you on this marvellous and enormous demonstration in defence of the House of Lords. The immense concourse which I see before me of true and loyal subjects of the Queen is a proof that you have not been deceived by the misrepresentations of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends (cheers and groans). We are met here to-day, as Lord Hartington was at Chatsworth, for the purposes of demonstration, and not for purposes of discussion. I can see that you are amongst those exceptions to Mr. Gladstone's rule that the people are on his side. It will not be necessary for me on this occasion to attempt to trespass longer on your time. I shall have other opportunities during the week of expressing to you the views I have formed on the present state of public affairs; but I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind, and hearty, and courteous welcome which you have given me. His Lordship then stepped down from the dais, and Mr. Stone declared the meeting to be at an end.

After Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill had succeeded, with the utmost difficulty, in leaving the platform the rioting still further developed. The roughs and others who were in complete possession of the platform at once seized the desk from which the speakers were to have addressed the audience and smashed it to pieces, while the work of destruction still went on in the shape of the breaking up of such of the chairs that were left. The confusion and noise were almost indescribable, and numerous free fights were going on both on the platform and in various parts of the Hall. This continued for some considerable time. Several attempts were made to deliver speeches by persons on the platform; but the cheers and groans from the excited and disorderly auditory, mingled with the occasional strains of "Rule Britannia," rendered hearing impossible. Ultimately the meeting broke up in hopeless disorder, and the mob surged in wild confusion from the Hall. Even outside, in the grounds the scuffling continued, as well as the hooting and cheering, and it was not until long afterwards that the mob finally dispersed.

A like untimely fate befell the other four meetings, which were to have been addressed by the Marquess of Hertford and Lord Windsor, as well as by many members of the House of Commons and Conservative candidates for Parliament. The meeting arranged to be held in the Skating Rink, a vast building adjoining the Great Hall, which was filled, was a scene of almost indescribable confusion before seven o'clock, the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings at which it was expected speeches would be delivered by Mr. Gibson, M. P., Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., Sir H. Drummond Wolff, M.P., and others. Cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Bright. This dissent soon developed into open riot. The most strenuous steps were at once taken by the stewards and promoters of the demonstration to suppress the threatening attempt to bring about a collapse of the undertaking but without effect. In a short time all available articles of furniture in the shape of chairs and forms were speedily seized and utilised as weapons of attack and defence. Sticks and umbrellas were also freely brought into play. The fight for a time was very furious, and when it ceased an attempt was made by several speakers to obtain a hearing, but without success; and whilst one of the gentlemen was ineffectually endeavouring to make his voice heard the platform suddenly collapsed carrying with it the whole of those seated upon it, together with the speaker himself. Fortunately, the structure, which was only of a temporary kind, subsided in such a gradual manner that no one suffered any injury. No further attempt was afterwards made to address the vast auidence which subsequently dispersed without further conflict between the conducting parties.

Although the appointed meetings had to be abandoned, Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill eventually succeeded in finding an opportunity elsewhere of addressing their supporters, at an hotel where a Conservative meeting was being held. After alluding to the disturbances of the evening, Sir Stafford said that, so far as the could judge, a majority of the people desired that a proper redistribution of power should accompany a great enlargement of the franchise. From the recent speeches of members of the Cabinet he thought there was, on the whole, an advance on the part of the Government to bring about a settlement of this question. All he could say about that was that any settlement must be made on clear lines and in the Houses of Parliament. The agitation, as conducted by the Radicals so far, was, he contended, really a covert attack on the House of Lords, and he appealed to those interested in maintaining the institutions of the country whether they would like to see that Chamber abolished. In conclusion, he eulogised the abilities of Colonel Burnaby and Lord Randolph Churchill, the intending Conservative candidates for Birmingham.

Lord Randolph Churchill, after expressing his sorrow and pity for the Radical Party in Birmingham because they had brought a great slur on the town, and because they had refused a hearing to a great Statesman, attributed the blame of these proceedings to the leaders of the Party, and especially to Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Randolph than severely criticised Radical tactics in connection with the meeting, and concluded by saying that if the Conservatives could not be heard in Aston or in the Town Hall, they would be heard at the polling votes at the General Election.

PEN AND INK SKETCHES BY CARLYLE.

Two bulky volumes, which form the last instalment of Mr. Froude's biography of Thomas Carlyle. The following are a few of the pen and ink portraits which abound in the book:—

WORDSWORTH.

Have seen Wordsworth, an old, very loquacious, ndeed quite prosing man, with a tint of naturalness, of immense insight neverthless. . . . A genuine kind of man, but intrinsically and extrinsically a small one, let them sing or say what they will. The languid way in which he gives you a handful of numb, unresponsive fingers is very significant. It seems also rather to grieve him that you have any admiration for anybody but him. . . . May peace be with him, and happy evening to his, on the whole, respectable life.

SOUTHEY.

February 26, 1835.—Went last night, in wet, bad weather, to Taylor's to meet Southey, who received me kindly. A lean, grey, white-headed man of dusky complexion, unexpectedly tall when he rises, and still leaner then—the shallowest chin, prominent snubbed Roman nose, small care-lined brow, huge bush of white-grey hair on high crown and projecting on all sides, the most vehement pan of faint hazel eyes I have seen—a well-read, honest, limited (strait-laced even), kindly hearted, most irritable man. We parted kindly, with no great purpose on either side, I imagine, to meet again. Southey believes in the Church of England. This is notable—notable and honourable that he has made such belief serve him so well.

CHARLES DICKENS.

Writing to Dr. Carlyle, from Chelsea, March 17, 1840, Thomas Carlyle thus describes Charles Dickens whom he met at a dinner party. He writes:—

Pickwick, too, was of the same dinner party, though they do not seem to heed him over-much. He is a fine little fellow—Boz, I think. Clear blue, ntelligent eyes, eyebrows that he arches amazingly, arge protrusive rather loose mouth, a face of most extreme mobility, which he shuttles about—eyebrow eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking. Surmount this with a loose coil of common-coloured hair, and set on it a small, compact figure, very small and dressed a la D'Orsay rather then well—this is Pickwick. For the rest a quiet, shrewd-looking little fellow, who seems to guess pretty well what he is and what others are.

GROTE.

In the evening a Bullerian rout. Dear Mrs. Rigmarole, the distinguished female, and Mr. Rigmarole, the distinguished male. Radical Grote was the only novelty, for I have never noticed him before—a man with straight upper lip, large chin and open mouth (spout mouth); for the rest, a tall man with dull thoughtful brows and lank, dishevelled hair, greatly the look of a prosperous dissenting minister.

ROEBUCK.

Met Radicals, &c., at Mrs. Buller's a week ago. Roebuck Robespierre was there an acrid sandy barren character, dissonant speaking, dogmatic trivial with a singular exasperstion; restlessness of disease vanity, written over his face when, of course; near it. Sir William Molesworth, with the air of a good roystering schoolboy pleases me considerably more.

MR. BRIGHT.

"I will tell you," Carlyle writes to his wife, "about Bright, and Brightdom, and the Rochdale Bright mill some other day. Jacob Bright, the younger man, and actual manager at Rochdale, rather pleased me—a kind of delicacy in his features when you saw them by daylight—at all events, a decided element of 'hero-worship,' which, of course, went for much. But John Bright, the Anti-Corn Law member, who had come across to meet me, with his cock nose and pugnacious eyes and Barclay-Fox-Quaker collar—John and I discorded in our views not a little. And, in fact, the result was that I got to talking occasionally in the Annandale accent, and communicated large masses of my views to the Brights and Brightesses, and shook peaceful Brightdom as with a passing earthquake; and, I doubt, left a very questionable impression of myself there."

MR. GLADSTONE.

Gladstone appears to me one of the contemptiblest men I ever looked on. A poor Ritualist, almost spectral kind of phantasm of a man. Nothing in him but forms and ceremonies and outside wrappages; incapable of seeing veritably any fact whatever, but seeing, crediting, and laying to heart the mere clothes of the fact, and fancying that all the rest does not exist. Let him fight his own battle in the name of Beelzebub, the god of Ekron, who seems to be his god. Poor phantasm!

SIR R PEEL.

Sir Robert Peel was "one of the few men in England whom Carlyle had any curiosity to see." Carlyle had given him a copy of his "Cromwell," and he subsequently met him at a dinner at Bath House. Of this meeting Mr. Carlyle made the following entry in his journal:—

March 27.—Went to the Peel enterprise; sate next Sir Robert—an evening not unpleasant to remember. Peel is a finely made man, of strong, not heavy, rather of elegant, stature; stands straight, head slightly thrown back, and eyelids modestly drooping; every way mild and gentle, yet with less of that fixed smile than the portraits give him. He is towards sixty, and, though not broken at all, carries especially in his complexion, when you are near him marks of that age; clear, strong blue eyes which kindle on occasion, vice extremely good, low-toned, something of cooing in it, rustic, affectionate, honest, midly persuasive. Spoke about French Revolutions new and old; well read in all that; had seen General Dumouriez; reserved seemingly by nature, obtrudes nothing of diplomatic reserve. On the contrary a vein of mild fun in him, real sensibility to the ludicrous, which feature I liked best of all.

TENNYSON.

A fine, large featured, dim-eyed, bronze coloured, shaggy headed man is Alfred: dusty, smoky, free and easy, who swims outwardly and inwardly with great composure in an inarticulate element of tranquil chaos and tobacco smoke. Great now and then when he does emerge—a most restful brotherly solid-hearted man.

THACKERAY.

One Thackery, a half-monstrous Cormish giant kind of painter, Cambridge man, and Paris news paper correspondent who is now wring for his life in London.

BABBAGE.

A mixture of craven terror and venemous-looking vehemence, with no cheer, too—a cross between a frog and a viper, as somebody called him.

Mr. Froude's account of Carlyle's estimate of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone is coloured by Mr. Froud's own prejudice. He says:—

Mr. Disraeli, however, had, he admitted, some good qualities. He could see facts—a supreme merit in Carlyle's eyes. He was good-natured. He bore no malice. If he was without any lofty virtues, he affected no virtuous airs. Mr. Gladstone Carlyle considered to be equally incapable of high or sincere purpose, but with this difference—that he supposed himself to have what he had not.

THE QUEEN AND WINDSOR.

The following is Carlyle's account of his visit to Windsor Castle:—

The Castle and outside are very beautiful indeed, and sufficient to lodge a much larger figure than poor little Queen Victory. The Kings hang there all in rows, with their gauderies about them, poor old King William the last, like so many shadows of a dream. Each hovers there for a year or two, and then eternity swallows him, and he is as straight as old Wull Moor, the Galloway Hushel. [Hushel: an old worn-out person or implement.]

In 1838 he thus records his first sight of her Majesty:—

Going through the Green Park yesterday I saw her little Majesty taking her bit of departure for Windsor. I had seen her another day at Hyde Park-corner coming in from the daily ride. She is decidedly a pretty looking little creature; health, clearness, graceful timidity looking out from her young face, frail cockle on the black, bottomless deluges. One could not help some interest in her situated as mortal seldom was.

After the death of his wife, in 1866, the Queen sent him a kind message of sympathy, and "the assurance of her sorrowful understanding of a grief which she herself, alas! knows too well." Carlyle replied, graciously expressing his profound sense of her great goodness to him, "in this the day of my calamity."

Here is one extract from Carlyle's diary, describing his meeting with the Queen at the Deanery, Westminster:—

The Queen was really very gracious and pretty in her demeanour throughout, rose greatly in my esteem by everything that happened; did not fail in any point. The interview was quietly, very mournful tone, the one point of real interest, a sombre thought. Alas! how would it have cheered her bright soul for my sake, had she been there.

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND CARLYLE.

IN the biography of Thomas Carlyle by Mr. J. A. Froude, the last volume of which has just been published, appears the following letter in which Mr. Disraeli's offer of the Grand Cross of the Bath was made:—

To Thomas Carlyle, Esq. (Confidential.) Bournemouth, December 27, 1874. Sir,—A Government should recognize intellect. It elevates and sustains the tone of a nation. But it is an office which, adequately to fulfil, requires both courage and discrimination, as there is a chance of falling into favouritism and patronizing mediocrity, which, instead of elevating the national feeling, would eventually degrade or debase it. In recommending her Majesty to fit out an Arctic Expedition, and in suggesting other measures of that class, her Government have shown their sympathy with science; and they wish that the position of high letters should be equally acknowledged; but this is not so easy, because it is in the necessity of things that the test of merit cannot be so precise in literature as in science. When I consider the literary world, I see only two living names which I would fain believe will be remembered, and they stand out in uncontested superiority. One is that of a poet—if not a great poet, a real one; the other is your own.

I have advised the Queen to offer to confer a baronetcy on Mr. Tennyson, and the same distinction should be at your command if you liked it; but I have remembered that, like myself, you are childless, and may not care for hereditary honours. I have therefore made up my mind, if agreeable to yourself, to recommend to her Majesty to confer on you the highest distinction for merit at her command, and which I believe, has never yet been conferred by her except for direct services to the State and that is the Grand Cross of the Bath.

I will speak with frankness on another point. It is not well that in the sunset of your life you should be disturbed by common cares. I see no reason why a great author should not receive from the nation a pension, as well as a lawyer or statesman. Unfortunately, the personal power of her Majesty in this respect is limited; but still it is in the Queen's capacity to settle on an individual an amount equal to a good fellowship; and which was cheerfully accepted and enjoyed by the great spirit of Johnson and the pure integrity of Southey.

Have the goodness to let me know your feelings on this subject.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your faithful servant,
B. DISRAELI.

The following is Carlyle's reply:—

To the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.
5, Chene-row, Chelsea, Dec. 29, 1874.

Sir,—Yesterday, to my great surprise, I had the honour to receive your letter containing a magnificent proposal for my benefit, which will be memorable to me for the rest of my life. Allow me to say that the letter, both in purport and expression, is worthy to be called magnanimous and noble, that it is without example in my own poor history; and I think it is unexampled, too, in the history of governing persons towards men of letters at the present, as at any time; and that I will carefully preserve it as one of the things precious to memory and heart. A real treasure or benefit *it*, independent of all results from it.

This said to yourself and reposited with many feelings in my own grateful mind, I have only to add that your splendid and generous proposals for my practical behoof must not any of them take effect; that titles of honour are, in all degrees of them, out of keeping with the tenour of my own poor existence hitherto in this epoch of the world, and would be an incumbrance, not a furtherance to me; that as to money, it has, after long years of rigorous and frugal, but also (thank God, and those that are gone before me) not degrading poverty, become in this latter time amply abundant, even superabundant; more of it, too, now a hindrance, not a help to me; so that Royal or other bounty would be more than thrown away in my case; and in brief, that except the feeling of your fine and noble conduct on this occasion, which is a real and permanent possession, there cannot anything be done that would not now be a sorrow rather than a pleasure.

With thanks more than usually sincere,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
T. CARLYLE.

A SUGGESTED NAVAL POLICY.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes the following statement which it declares, has been drawn up by one of the most able, scientific, and distinguished officers on the active list of the navy:—

Our special weakness compared with other European nations in case of war is—1. That our trade is vulnerable all over the world, and any blow to it would impoverish us. 2. The stoppage of our food supply from abroad would actually starve us. Foreign nations will be only slighly affected by even the complete destruction of their trade. The policy of any foreign nation at war with us would be to avoid action with our men-of-war, except under conditions which give them a great superiority, and to devote themselves to the destruction of our commerce. Our policy, on the other hand, must be, not to act on the defensive, but to hunt the enemy and fight him wherever he can be found. The first requirement, therefore, is that our home ports, both military and mercantile, shall be safe from attack, so as to set the whole strength of the ironclad fleet free to find the enemy and force him to action; and, obviously, the ironclad fleet must be sufficiently strong to ensure a successful result when he is found. Unarmoured cruisers may prey on our commerce anywhere throughout the world; and even if cut off from coaling stations they can maintain themselves a long time by drawing coal and stores from captured vessels. Convoy, in the old sense of the word, is almost impossible, owing to the enormous numbers of vessels required to preserve our trade and food supply, and even if it could be done the loss of time in collecting and discharging such enormous fleets would cripple our trade. Our unarmoured ships must therefore be greatly superior in numbers to those of a possible enemy, and they are of little use unless they have a superiority in speed. Our policy should therefore, be:—

1. Make our mercantile ports, building yards, and coaling stations safe by means of torpedo boats, submarine mines, and such forts as are necessary to keep an enemy in check until the ironclad fleet can be summoned. The men for this work should be entirely drawn from local resources. Engineers and stokers from the local workshops, local pilots to steer the boats, fishermen and local artificers to lay the submarine mines, and retired naval officers in command.
2. Complete rapidly all ironclads in hand, and replace the obsolete ships of the Channel squadron with the best of them, so as to form really our first line of defence, afterwards replacing the coastguard ships with next best.
3. Push on Scouts (that is, fast ocean-going torpedo vessels), and similar craft, which can be built rapidly by contract, to be, as their name implies, the eyes and feelers of the ironclad squadrons.
4. Build unarmoured cruisers of the highest speed attainable with moderate dimensions. The *Esmeralda* seems to be the best existing type.
5. Make the project of utilizing armed merchant ships a reality, and test it thoroughly by arming one or more annually, changing the class of vessel every year, making use as far as possible of the officers and men of the Naval Reserve to man them.

FIRE ON BOARD AN ATLANTIC STEAMER.

THE Queenstown correspondent, telegraphing at half-past eleven o'clock on Oct. 17, says:—

"The Guion Liner Nevada, from New York, arrived off this port this morning with fire raging on board. The conflagration broke out on Wednesday last, but had been kept under by the efforts of the officers and crew. The excitement on board since Wednesday has been very great, but all the passengers and crew arrived safe."

A telegram from Queenstown, at noon, says:—The Nevada is lying off the harbour adjacent to Roches Point waiting for instructions. A tug with a gang of men on board have just put off to her, with the view of extinguishing the fire and pumping the water out of the hold. No passengers have yet been landed, and it is apparent from shore that some of the cargo is still being jettisoned. The plates of the vessel are quite heated and the fire continues to burn.

A later telegram says:—The fire on board the Nevada is believed to be due to spontaneous combustion, part of the cargo of cotton being in rather close proximity to the engine-room. A quantity of the cargo was thrown overboard, and an immense quantity of the water was poured on the top of the burning material. The vessel is now lying off here with ten feet of water in the hold. The passengers are not yet landed.

THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

THE *Times* of the 13th ultimo, contained the following article regarding the condition of India:—The state of India is not entirely what we could wish. There is nothing alarming; no sign of any impending catastrophe; but in more than one quarter there is the possibility of trouble ahead, and great need of firm and statesmanlike management in order to prevent affairs from drifting in the wrong way. On two sides of India frontier questions are assuming considerable importance. The Afghan Commission is proceeding satisfactorily, but its work is scarcely more than begun, and we must wait some time yet before we can hazard any prediction about its close. In the Zhob valley we are engaged in a little war, and though by the latest reports our expedition to that unexplored region is proceeding quietly and well, we shall be better pleased when we receive tidings of its safe return. From the opposite side of the country our news is more disquieting. Upper Burmah is in a state of chronic disturbance, intensified from time to time by some fresh outburst of savagery on the part of the King. The late wholesale massacre in the Mandalay gaol has been the most recent event of the kind. Its natural result has been to arouse a feeling of profound horror in the neighbouring province of British Burmah, and to lend fresh strength to the demand for the annexation of Upper Burmah. The reasons in favour of interference in some form beyond our own border must be weighed with all care. Our Calcutta correspondent warns us this morning not to attach too much importance to the expressions of opinion at the great meeting held on Saturday at Rangoon. That Upper Burmah is to be annexed is, he tells us, a fixed idea with the Rangoon community, and there is a disposition accordingly to take advantage of every incident which can be turned to account in favour of a forward step. But there are other considerations besides those which were urged at the Rangoon meeting. France is moving in the direction of Upper Burmah. She has recently assumed a direct control over the whole of Cambodia, and is consequently pressing to the south and east on the borders of Siam. Further to the north she is in contact with the Shan States, and in the opinion of our Special Correspondent, it will not be long before she will extend her frontier so as to include at leat some part of them. She is busy, too, in opening up trade in the Chinese province of Yunnan, so that here again she comes close to independent Burmah. In view of these facts her treaty of friendship and commerce with King Theebaw may have by and by an extended interpretation given to it. If she seeks excuses for extending it, she will be pretty sure to find them ready to her hand. The question seems likely to be, not whether Upper Burmah is to continue misgoverned and independent, but whether England and France is to intervene. Intervention of some sort on our part appears therefore inevitable in the near future. What form that intervention should take it will be the business of Indian statesmanship after mature judgment to determine.

In India itself there is work which needs to be done. The Bengal Rent Bill, in some of its provisions, has given rise to a grave and wide spread dissatisfaction. It has been modified more than once, and we are not sure in what final form it will appear. It deals with a subject so large, so intricate, and involving such opposed interests, that its satisfactory solution must be a task of great difficulty. There are, too, as our Calcutta correspondent tells us, other matters of internal policy with which the Indian Government has to deal. Most important of these is the question as to the maintenance of large standing armies in the native States. The letters we lately published on this subject have, we learn, attracted much notice in India. The Anglo-Indian Press has been all but unanimous in urging on the Government to give prompt attention to the matter. We shall be glad to learn that this proper demand has been met, and that a resolution has been arrived at that these useless and dangerous bodies of troops are to be reduced. They are a needless tax on the resources of the States whose peoples are called upon to pay for them, and indirectly on our own subjects, who have to pay for the troops which are thought to be repuired to counterbalance them or hold them in check. A time of tranquility such as India is at present enjoying offers a favourable opportunity for doing what must sooner or later be done. The opportunity may not last, and if we suffer it to pass now, it is uncertain when it may return. There is danger in delay, and a call consequently for prompt and energetic and statesmanlike action, neither giving needless offence to the susceptibilities of native rulers nor weakly allowing a state of things to continue which a large consensus of competent authorities has condemned.

We are glad for every reason that the appointment of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy gives us promise that the affairs of India will be under wise and safe direction at a time when they are in great need of it. Lord Dufferin combines qualities which have been perhaps a little wanting in the present holder of the office to which he is to succeed. Lord Ripon has been a man of ideas, but one idea which he has signally failed to grasp is that India is a conquered country, that it has been won by the sword, and that by the sword it must be now held. His schemes of administration and his views of the relative positions of the dominant and of the subject races have been seldom such as we could approve. There is much that could be said in favour of them, but it would be said with more propriety at a meeting of the Social Science Congress than in the council room of an Indian Viceroy. The questions now pending of external and internal policy in India are more than usually grave. If they could be decided by more sentiment, we should be well satisfied to leave them in Lord Ripon's hands. But for strong common sense, and for tact, and for a statesman's eye and mind, and for a power of will which is something more than obstinacy in perserving in a blunder, we shall look by preference to Lord Dufferin. He will have occasion for them all if he is to steer our Indian Empire in safety through the troubled waters which lie before him. The notion that our Indian Empire lies as it were in a ring fence, perfectly undisturbed within, and unassailable from any other quarter, is scarcely warranted by facts. There is much yet to be done before the dream can be realized, and we shall be well content if Lord Dufferin can succeed in making some approach to its realization. At present it seems distant enough.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, October 17.)

ADMIRALTY, 14th October, 1884.

Staff Surgn T D Bromlow, M.D., has been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgn in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 16th October, 1884.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of 22nd Feb, 1870, 5th Aug, 1875, and 24th March, 1880—Capt F T Thomson, R.N., has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

In accordance, with the provisions of H M's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgn J W S Meiklejohn, M.D., has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Depy Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette* Oct. 17.)

War Office, Pall Mall, Oct 17.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), Lieut C H Stisted resigns the appointment of Adjt.

The Devon Regt, Lieut A McConaghey, from the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), to be Lieut, vice P R T Gurdon, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Suffolk Regt, Lieut C M De Gruyther, from the Welsh Regt, to be Lieut, vice J. D. McAndrew, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L I), The restoration to the Estabt of Lieut A H L Bagot, dated 11th June, 1884, is cancelled.

The Bedfordshire Regt, Lieut-Col and Col C J Horne, having completed five years' services as a Regtl Lieut-Col, has been placed upon half-pay.

The Leicestershire Regt, The promotion to the rank of Capt of Lieut M R Hyslop is antedated to 15th July, 1884, in succession to Major C F W Moir, Adjt, 3rd and 4th Battns.

Lieut G F Shaw to be Capt, vice M W Brock, promoted Major on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, Colr-Sergt R J Boddy to be Qrmr, vice U F Lapham, retired.

The Cameronian (Scottish Rifles), Lieut J G Blake resigns his Commission.

Lieut T Webster, from the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lan Regt), to be Lieut, vice J Ross, promoted into the Border Regt.

Lieut H F Churchill, from the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be Lieut, vice J G Blake.

The Gloucestershire Regt, Capt T A Drought resigns his Commission.

The Worcestershire Regt, Lieut E A I Pym, who has ceased to be a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieut, vice C M Edwards, appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), Lieut C Y Crommelin has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The Border Regt, Lieut Arthur R. Dick has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

The York and Lan Regt, Major and Bt Lieut-Col R H O'G. Haly to be Lieut-Col, vice M L Elliot, retired.

Supernumerary Major F Luttman-Johnson to be Major, vice Bt Lieut-Col R H O'G Haly.

The Connaught Rangers, Capt H B Mann retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

2nd. West India Regt, Lieut J F Trant is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Staff, Col Hubert Le Cocq, R A, to be a Col on the Staff, to command the R A in the Dublin Dist, vice Col W J Williams, C B, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Capt the hon H A O Gore, 11th Hussars, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Rt Hon Earl Spencer, K G, Lieut-Genl and Genl-Govr of Ireland.

Capt B F Holme, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl W O Lennox, V.C., C.B., Rl Engrs, comanding a Bgde in Egypt.

Lieut C D H Fetherstonehaugh, 1st Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl A J H Elliot, C.B., commanding the Curragh Bgde.

Medical Staff, Surgn-Major A Turner, M.D., is granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Bgde Surgn.

Army Pay Dept, Capt R Meredith, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, having resigned his Combatant Commission, to be Paymaster with the honorary rank of Captain in the Army.

Capt P T Rivett-Carnac, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) to be Paymaster.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-General Sir C P Beauchamp Walker, KCB., Col 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of General.

Lieut-Col and Col E W L Wynne, half pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-Gel.

The Christian names of Depy Asst-Comsy Chalmers, Bengal Estabt, are "Robert Allen," and not as previously stated in the Gazette of 19th Sept, 1884.

To be hony Captains—Depy-Comsy and Hony Lieut H A Bennett, Bombay Estabt. Depy-Comsy and Hony Lieut W Jack, Bengal Estabt. and Depy-Comsy and Hony Lieut J Loughlin, Bengal Estabt.

To be Hony Lieuts—Depy Asst-Comsy L Kennedy, Bombay Estabt, Depy Asst-Comsy J Key, Bengal Estabt.

Indian Staff Corps—The date of removal to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieut-Genl Sir Samuel J. Browne, V C, K C B, K C S I, Bengal, is 7th Sept, and not 20th Sept 1884, as stated in the Gazette of 19th Sept, 1884.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

2nd Bgde, Southern Divn, Hony Col J H, Earl of Malmesbury, G C B, resigns his Commission.

2nd Bgde, North Irish Divn, C J S George, Lord Garvagh to be Lieut.

Engineer—Royal Monmouthshire, C C E Morgan, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Battn, the Rl War Regt, W A Seymour, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Battn, the Lincolns Regt, W H Dabbs, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L I), Major K A A Brasier-Creagh is granted the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

4th Battn, the Cheshire Regt, Capt J F Holliday, from the 4th Cheshire Rifle Vol Corps, to be Capt.

3rd and 4th Batts, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), Lieut E L Cordes to be Capt.

3rd Battn, the King's (Shropshire L I) Major and Hony Lieut-Col Sir T Meyrick, Bart, to be Lieut-Col.

4th Battn, the King's (Shropshire L I), Lieut T G Powell to be Capt.

3rd Battn, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), B R Liebert, Gent, to be Lieut.

2nd Battn, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, J F Corballis, Gent, to be Lieut.

6th Battn, the Royal Irish Rifles, Capt A H Bellingham resigns his Commission.

Yeomanry Cavalry—North Somerset, The undermentioned Lieuts resign their Commissions:—C A Kemble and F Houlton.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Light Horse 1st Fifeshire, H T Anstruther, Gent, to be Lieut (Supernumerary).

ARTILLERY.

3rd Kent (Royal Arsenal), Lieut C Scholefield to be Captain.

2nd Lancashire, Capt T H E Acton, R A, to be Adjt, in succession to Capt F M Turner, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

3rd Middlesex, R J J Willis, Gent, to be Lieut (Supernumerary).

1st Pembrokeshire, The service of Lieut O E C Campbell are dispensed with.

1st Worcester, The Rev W C Bruce, M A, to be Acting Chaplain.

1st East Riding of Yorkshire C H Lloyd, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th West Riding of Yorkshire (Sheffield), Lieut H B Firth resigns his commission.

4th Cheshire, W R McClure, Gent, to be Lieut.

1st Cornwall (Duke of Cornwall's) Surgn H Davy, M D, resigns his Commission; also is granted the honorary rank of Surgn-Major, and is permitted to continue to wear the uniform of the Corps on his retirement.

4th Durham, Lieut W W Byers-Gallon resigns his Commission.

1st Vol Battn, the Queen's Own (Rl West Kent Regt), H A Beeching, Gent, to be Lieut.

2nd Vol Battn, the Queen's Own (Rl West Kent Regt), C E Fenner, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Middlesex, Charles Francis Pearces, Gent, to be Qrmr.

22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), The undermentioned Lieuts resign their Commissions:—J J Symes and J Coen.

1st Suffolk, Lieut R M Miller resigns his Commission.

2nd Vol Battn, the Worcestershire Regt, Capt A W Byrch to be Major.

3rd West Riding of Yorkshire, Lieut-Col H S Hirst, CB, is granted the honorary rank of Col.

TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Tumblers.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Wine Glasses.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Finger Glasses.
TOUGHENED CRYSTAL for Lamp Glasses.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TOUGHENED GLASS is justly celebrated for its EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH, and it is now in use in MANY THOUSANDS of Hotels, Buffets, Hospitals Schools and other Establishments, Public and Private.

Order it at the SHOP or STORE where you deal or Wholesale of the

TOUGHENED GLASS CO., Ld.,
75, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
3, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS.
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
rice Re. 1. Postage half anna.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM-COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by

J. P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

CHANONRY SCHOOL, OLD ABERDEEN.
DIRECTOR—REV. ALEX. ANDERSON, LL.D.

THIS is a high-class Boarding School, and prepares boys for the Universities, the Public Service and Commercial life. The successes of former pupils have been numerous and remarkable, and many high places have been won in the I. C. S.

The system of training is complete and thorough, and the utmost attention is bestowed on the domestic comfort of each pupil, the school being thus specially suited for the children of parents resident in India or the Colonies.

Attached are extensive play-ground, tennis, &c., giving facilities for cricket, football, and other games.

Prospectus and all information to be had from
JOHN CLARKE, M. A.,
Head Master.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With all rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
2,200 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 300 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD FIRM OF THIS NAME [1851
Sole Agent—F. W. SHALLIS.
CONSULTING AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEER,
23, Apollo-street Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"Theory propounded for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for, for those who suffer [illegible] anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the name and address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND CO.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered stomach and liver. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving relief and health to the whole system in 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on the label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists and Stores that sell essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and everywhere throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & CO.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London. Sold by TREACHER & CO.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debility and exhaustion, and to those suffering from debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is highly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should be taken in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & CO.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.
INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to
FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £[illegible]
" 1883 .... £[illegible]

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 1½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,159

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,5[illegible] 11 2	1877	£3,[illegible] 19
1872	£2,312,[illegible] 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum treet.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 1883:
1,670 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 53,72,651.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee o Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	Monthly	[illegible]

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 6 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	1 8

[illegible] 2½ As. lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line
Second do.	4½ "
Third and succeeding do.	3 "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-4

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]	Quarterly	[illegible]

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

THE WATER OF LIFE.

SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of [illegible]

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

BARTON AND COMPANY LIMITED

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Importers of English and Foreign Preserved Tinned Provisions.
HAMS, BACON and CHEESE received by every Mail,
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS AND LIQUEURS,
GAMES AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
TOBACCONISTS', HOUSEHOLD, SMOKERS' AND TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ELECTROPLATED AND ENAMELLED WARE,
FANCY GOODS in great variety,
MUSICAL BOXES, FIDDLES, ACCORDIONS AND CONCERTINAS,
VIOLINS, SPARE CASES, STRINGS, &c., &c., &c.,
GLASSWARE of the most elegant designs,
HOME COMFORTS—Powerful Spirit Stoves with Kettle, Saucepan, &c., &c.
TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!!

Revised Price List free on application.
All Orders carefully and promptly executed.

No. 19, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, FORT, AND KALBADAVIE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, NEURALGIA,

AND OTHER

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S ORIGINAL PHOSPHORUS PILLS

ARE THE BEST REMEDIES.

THE Restorative power of Phosphorus is MOST REMARKABLE. Cures are effected by the following Preparations in cases which have resisted all other medicines. In these form Phosphorus is as harmless as Quinine, while its effects on the nervous system are far more beneficial.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 1.

This Pill affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its EXHILARATING and ENERGIZING effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILL, No. 3.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient to the entire nervous system, giving POWER TO THE BRAIN and spinal cord, and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX-VOMICA, No. 6.

This Pill is especially useful in Atonic Dyspepsia and Lowness of Spirits arising from overwork. It is a useful STIMULANT also in cases of functional impotence in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects and to remedy the effects of excesses.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND CANTHARIDSE No. 30.

This Pill is especially useful in Chronic Urethral Discharges in Atony or Paralysis of the Bladder, and in the same cases for which PHOSHORUS and NUX-VOMICA PILL No. 6 are found useful.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL,

Composed of Phosphorous, Iron, Quinine and Nux-vomica.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY OF BLOOD, and LOSS OF NERVE POWER. It cures NEURALGIA, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion, very rapidly. Brain-workers, Clergymen, Professional and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN, who are habitually overworked, derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For CONVALESCENTS FROM FEVERS and other exhausting diseases, this is a powerful RESTORATIVE.

CAUTION.—Messrs. H. & T. KIRBY & Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against SEVERAL IMITATIONS of their well-known preparations. Some of these are made with POWDERED PHOSPHORUS, and are EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS, while others are perfectly INERT. Every bottle of Kirby's genuine Pills bears the Trade Mark and Signature of their Firm.

KIRBY'S SALT MINERALIS,

A TASTELESS APERIENT SALT,
AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR
FRIEDRICHSALL, PULLNA, HUNGARIAN AND OTHER MINERAL WATERS.

This salt is more convenient, portable, and efficient than the German Waters. It may be taken in all cases in which they are beneficial. As an Aperient it is SIMPLE, MILD, SAFE and EFFECTUAL For GOUT, GOUTY and RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS and in PLETHORIC CONDITIONS of the System. TORPID LIVER and PILES, it is the BEST Aperient. For Habitual Constipation itis a good remedy.

AGENTS.—Messrs. LYELL & Co., Allahabad; Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona · Messrs. SMITH STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.. Bom bay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY

BY JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

The Portugalls have choused us it seems on the Island of Bombay.—*Samuel Pepys.*

In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Rs. 5 PER COPY.

CONTENTS:

BOMBAY MARRIAGE TREATY—
Article XI.—Instrument of Possession.

WESTERN INDIA IN 1583—
The Man about Town—King of Ballagat—The Master Mariner—Decline and Fall—The Inquisition—Miscellanea—Archæological Note on Linschotten.

BOMBAY BEGINNINGS—
Mortuary Returns—Exchange—Profits of Trade—The Cotton Trade—The Imports—Freights—Jovial Times—Bombay Green—Never Taken—A Sneaker of Bombay Punch—A Home in Bombay in 1604.

GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY—
Who he Was—What he Did—Traits—His Silver Chalice—Where he lived—His House—Conclusion.

SEEVAJEE—
His Country—His Birth—His Person and Character—His Accomplishments—Part Second—Traits Bad and Good—His Two Great Crimes—His Master Passion—His Coronation—His Death.

KANOJEE ANGRIA AND THE PIRATES OF WESTERN INDIA—
Early Navigation—Angria's Kolaba—Fleet of Seevajee—The Commerce assailed by the Pirates—What he cost us—His Crowning Achievement—Vengeance—The English Pirate—The Police of the Indian Seas—Their Cruelties—The Last of the Angrias—Their Old Haunts—Conclusion—Supplementary Note.

BOMBAY, 1750—
Grose's Account—When Grose Landed—Mr Grose asked to Supper—A Few Ladies—Subjects of Conversation—The Government House—A Colossal Sundial—The Bombay of 1750—Hornby's Vellard—The Fort—The Dockyard—Cartography of Bombay—The Towers of Silence—First Parsee in Europe—A Plucky Woman—Elephanta—His Portrait of Kanojee Angria—Raighur—Bullion and Exchange—Native Character—Malabar Hill.

THE BOOK OF GOMBROON, 1752-53—
History not Antiquarianism—Mortality ills—The Inkstand—Etcetera—The Lord of the Hot Countries—Four Gradations of Service—People were here before us—The English Sirnames of Bombay—Horatio Nelson: or Bombay, 1775.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AT SUEZ, 1798—
Suez—His Visit and Schemes—Crosses the Red Sea—State of Feeling in Bombay—The Suez Canal—The Forbes' Loans—Conclusion.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON IN BOMBAY—
A Love-passage—The Duke's Nose—The Duke of Wellington in Bombay and Western India—The Duke in India—The Bombay of his Period—A Great Dearth of Materials—The Duke's Triumphal Entry into Bombay—The Condition of the People—Why was Arthur Wellesley here—His Celebrated March to Poona—Duel; Discipline at Nagar—Native Opinion of the Duke—Ttraits—Here are Two Notabilia—Was the Duke at Matheran—The Duke of Wellington's Bombay Residence.

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE—
[illegible]—His Popularity—Portrait—Political—[illegible]—His History of India—Governors of Bombay—Religious—Character and Accomplishments—Biographical.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM—
Preliminary—Calf Country—The Soldier's Return—In Paris—A Big Day—Dinner to the Ettrick Shepherd—Governor of Bombay—Reduction ad Absurdum—Vi et Armis—Person—Conclusion.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH; OR BOMBAY 1804 TO 1812—
Bombay a Dull Place—The Diary and Letters of Mackintosh—He did Good Work in Bombay—A quiet Day at Parell—A Noisy Day at Taralla—Calls—On the Judgment Seat—An Unspoken Bombay Sermon—Mackintosh and Wilson.

POONA AND THE PEISHWAS—
A Retrospect.

SEEVAJEE'S FORTS—
Torna.

THE FORT OF RAJMACHEE, NEAR KHANDALA—
The Bombay Forts—The Road to it—The look out—Condition of the People—Streams.

THE FORT OF RAIGHUR—
Raighur Ho—View f Nagotna Creek from Bombay—Pachad and the Staircase—Position—Descriptive—Architecture—A View from Raighur—Why Seevajee Chose Raighur—The English Embassy—Nil Desperandum—The Burst of the Monsoon—The Coronation—Portrait—How they Spend the Time—A Transaction in Piece-Goods—Seevajee and the English—Its Memories.

BEEJAPOOR—
Meadows Taylor—The Accommodation—Tombs—Doves—Sheep and Dogs—Famine—The Country about Beejapoor—Globe-trotters.

THE MARTYRS OF TANNA—
Note on the Gold of Ophi

THE HON'BLE E. I. COMPANY'S FIRST SHROFFS IN GUJARAT—
Trawadi Shri Krishna Arjunji Nathji of Surat.

JAMES FORBES—
His Book—Arriva n Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1855—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidental Poona 1832—The Conscious, 1854—Excelsior

---

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.,

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

A COMPLETE MEDICINE CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S

HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchocele enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE Is the only Patent Medicine the kind awarded Certificate an Prize Medal at the Calcutt Exhibition, 1883-4.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE ONLY TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE—UNDER ROYAL SANCTION.

Twenty Years' Successful Public Test, and thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all Parts of the World, and the Elite of the Medical Profession, establish DR. LALOR'S

PHOSPHODYNE THE PUREST and ONLY SAFE, PROMPT, and NEVER-FAILING PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for overworked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Wasting Diseases, Anxiety and Excitement, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Urinary & Kidney Difficulties, Premature Decasy of Vital Power, and all Morbid Conditions of the ystem, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

PHOSPHODYNE Whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the Stomach, is the best Blood Purifier ever Discovered. It cleanses the most Vitiated System from every Trace of Scrofulous Humours, Mercuriel and Hereditary Blood Poison, Increases the Appetite, facilitates Digestion, gives Calm and Refreshing Sleep, Exhilarates the Spirits, and tends to pour into the Veins Pure Rich Healthy Blood, and will Infuse with New Life the Weakest Invalid or Shattered Constitution.

HOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

PHOSPHODYNE Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Brain Wreckage Paralysis, Impotence, Nervous, Heart, Liver, Kidney and Blood Diseases, from whatever cause. Stimulating all the Vital Functions of the Human System, without leaving any after-feeling of Lassitude or Reaction. Invaluable to Professional Men, Students, and all Literary Workers.

PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculou and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malaria Poisons.

Extracts on the CURATIVE POWERS of Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne.

"It is a necessary constituent of all Healthy Nerve Structure, and is of great service in conditions of Low Nervous Vigour. It is peculiarly efficient in sustaining the energies of persons about to undergo any unusual exertions either physical or mental, involving severe trial of the powers."—O. C. GIBBS, M.D.

"The Brain and Spinal Marrow contains Phosphorus largely, and it seems to me that the Phosphodyne upplied the deficiency when it is necessary. I have known cases of great physical prostration favourably relieved by this preparation."—H. B. MILLARD, M.D.

"It is a powerful assistant to the digestive process."—R. APPLETON, M. D.

"It assists the natural changes of the Blood."—DR. DICKSON.

"It assists the liberation of Carbonic Acid in the system."—E. L. YEOMANS, M.D.

"It assists the Nutritive and Reparative functions."—M. EWELL, M.D.

"Instead of taking opium, as formerly, to increase my mental abilities, I now use your Phosphodyne of Vital, Elixir, and find my brain *exhilarated* without being exhausted."—Rev. E. JONES, Swansea.

"SIR,—Your Preparation has indeed made a new man of me. But it has done something else. It seems to give me a *retrospective* power—my *memory* is clearer—all the incidents of youth are remembered with distinctness either am I now *dreary* or *dull*, but lively, more energetic, and I fancy, *quicker-witted* than before."—J. B. SEVENS, Esq., Roehampton.

"Phosphorus is the life-giving element of the blood, and the thought-giving power of the brain." "Invaluable as a stimulant and brain tonic." PHOSPHODYNE "Produces apetite and a healthy digestion." "The Brain, Heart, and Lungs act with more vigour, and the secretions and excretions are increased. It accelerates the pulsations of the arteries, and is indispensable in old age."—J. ROBERTS, M.D.

The Enormous Sale and very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced number of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, SOUTH HILL PARK ROAD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up several Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT FACT AS TO BELTING.

AT the Bath and West of England Show held at Maidstone from the 2n to the 6th June various Belts were in use on the machinery n motion there. On the 4th about noon the rain came on, and continued up to the close of the Show on the 6th. During the whole of the rain out in the open, one of Gandy's Patent American Cotton Belts continued to do in work satisfactorily, driving a set of Messrs. Taylor and Meats' three throw pumps. This was the only Belt that continued to work in the rain. All the Leather and Rubber Belts had to be taken off owing to their inability to drive in wet weather. This fact alone speaks volumes. How long will it take to convince Englishmen (the Americans are already convinced) that the Gandy Belt is the 'CHAMPION BELT of the World?

150, Queen Victoria St., London, and Baltimore, U. S. A.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR NOVEMBER,

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for November has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
  Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
  Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Tanga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
  Departure of Overland Mails.
  Departure of Inland Mails.
  Money Orders.
  Inland Postage Rates.
  Foreign do. do.
  Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
  Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
  Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
  Ceylon Local Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
  Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
  Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
  Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
  Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
  Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
  Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
  Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
  Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam's Hyderabad, Madras, and Baypore.
  Beypore, Madras, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian and *vice versa.*
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
  Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
  Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
  Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
  Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
  Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednugar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam's Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Baypore.
  Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam's Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
  Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
  Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
  Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
  Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
  Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
  Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
  Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
  Barrh Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
  Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
  Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
  Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
  Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa.*
  Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
  Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  H. H. the Nizam's Railway.
  Nagpur and Chhattisgarh State Railway.
  B. B. & Central India Railway.
  Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
  Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway.
  Indus Valley, Khandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
  Madras Railway.
  Mysore State Railway.
  South Indian Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkund Railway
  Patna and Gya State Railway.
  Tirhoot State Railway.
  Calcutta and South-Eastern State Ry.
  Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
  P. and O. Steam Navigation Co.
    Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
    Venice, Brindisi or London to Suez and Bombay.
    Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste
    Trieste to London.
    Alexandria to Cyprus.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Archor Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Hall Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Clan Line of Steamers—
    Bombay to Liverpool.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
    Rates of Passage Money.
  British India Steam Navigation Co.—
    Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
    Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
    Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa*
    Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
    Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
  The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  The India General Steam Nav Co.—
    Calcutta to Assam.
    Calcutta to Cachar.
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Calcutta to Cattak (*via* Chandbally).
    Rates of Passage Money.
  Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
  Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
  Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
  Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
  Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
  Routes from Ahmedabad.
    Do. from Ahmedabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
    Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
    Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
    Do. from Asseerghur.
    Do. from Baroda.
    Do. from Belgaum.
    Do. from Bhooj.
    Do. from Bombay.
    Do. from Dapoolee.
    Do. from Deesa.
    Do. from Dharwar.
    Do. from Goghra.
  Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals
  Routes from Kolhapoor.
    Do. from Neemuch.
    Do. from Poona.
    Do. in Kattyawar.
    Do. from Sattara.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
    Do. from Secunderabad to Mussilipatam via Bezoar-
    Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
  Horse Carriage Dak Association.
  Panjab Van Dak.
  Dak-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—
  From Saharanpore to Dehra, Mussoori, and Landour.
  To Naini Tal and Almorah.
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB.
  Amballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kasaoli, and Simla.
  Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
  Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
  Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy Shigram, Cab, and Victoria.

AGENTS:

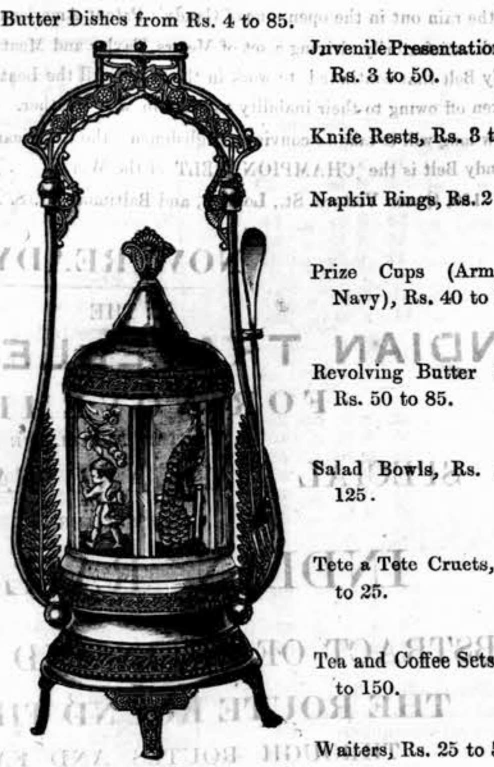
BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
AHMEDABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co., and Gran Bros.
LONDON	G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludagte Circus E. C.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

BARTON & Co., LIMITED,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the undermentioned ELECTRO PLATED WARE, all of which are warranted to be Heavily Plated on the best quality of Metal, and to which inspection is respectfully solicited.

Butter Dishes from Rs. 4 to 85.



Biscuit Boxes, Rs. 4 to 85.

Claret Jugs, Rs. 22 to 45.

Combination Crusts, Rs. 60 to 75.

Cake Baskets, Rs. 8 to 16.

Epergnes, Rs. 85 to 125.

Fruit Stands, Rs. 100 to 150.

Flower Vases, Rs. 85 to 125.

Goblets, Goldlined, Rs. 25 to 45.

Ice Pails, Rs. 10 to 65.

Ice Pitchers, China lined, Rs. 100 to 150.

Juvenile Presentation Cups, Rs. 3 to 50.

Knife Rests, Rs. 3 to 10.

Napkin Rings, Rs. 2 to 60.

Prize Cups (Army and Navy), Rs. 40 to 75.

Revolving Butter Dishes, Rs. 50 to 85.

Salad Bowls, Rs. 100 to 125.

Tete a Tete Cruets, Rs. 4 to 25.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Rs. 30 to 150.

Waiters, Rs. 25 to 50.

Pickle Casters, Rs. 20 to 40.

BARTON & CO., LIMITED.
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

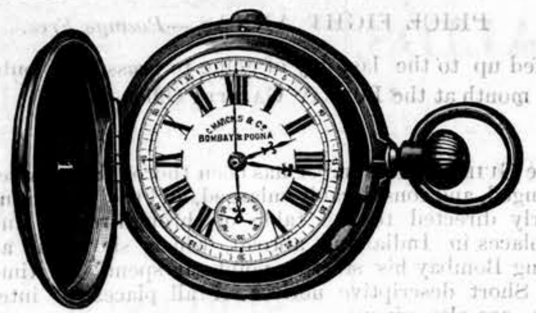
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } C. MARCKS & CO. { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE :—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repairs executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.
43 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

J. v. Liebig

TRADE MARK

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES. Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

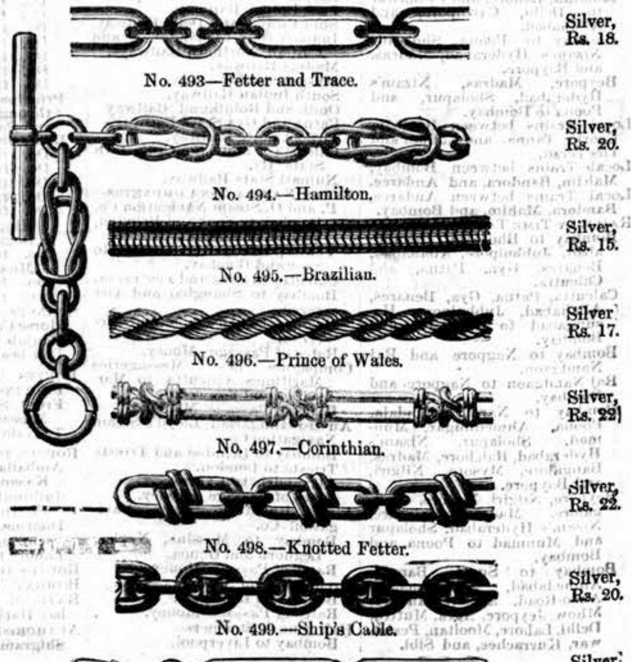
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY
CALCUTTA. (NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK). SIMLA

ALBERT CHAINS.—GOLD AND SILVER.



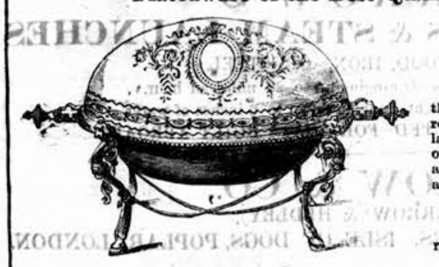
Gold	Pattern	Silver
Rs. 105.	No. 493—Fetter and Trace.	Rs. 18.
Rs. 82.	No. 494.—Hamilton.	Rs. 20.
Rs. 115	No. 495.—Brazilian.	Rs. 15.
Rs. 75.	No. 496.—Prince of Wales.	Rs. 17.
Rs. 135	No. 497.—Corinthian.	Rs. 22
Rs. 150.	No. 498.—Knotted Fetter.	Rs. 22.
Rs. 120.	No. 499.—Ship's Cable.	Rs. 20.
Rs. 100.	No. 500.—Double Fetter.	Rs. 16.

A great variety of Gold Guards, Victoria and Neck Chains in stock to select from.

16th October, 18

BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE

Platedware of the Best Quality and at English Prices.



The Carlton Club Entree Dishes,
With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish,* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life. The Dish can also be used when required as a Soup Tureen. Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and one loose Dish, small size..................Rs. 90
Do. do. large size.................. „ 110

The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

SIDE DISHES.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.
Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 dishes at pleasure.

The Beaded pattern, much admired for its neatness, combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished.
Per set of four dishes. Cash ... ...Rs. 250
Per pair, forming eight dishes ... ... „ 150

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces—*viz.*, the cover, the tri-flanged divided dish, the dish, which is detachable and the warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful article.

Richly Electro-silvered on best Nickel Silver Rs. 100

ORIGINAL PEG AND HALF-PEG MEASURE COMBINED.

This useful little article can be used instead of a Wine-glass.
Plain body, with gilt bowls ... ... each Rs. 10 0

Catalogues of Platedware will be sent, post free, on application to
COURT & CO., 21A, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
OPPOSITE TO THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

DONALD, HENESEY & COUPER,

ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONTRACTORS' & BUILDERS' IRONWORK,
CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS.
FIXED OR PORTABLE
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
GIRDERS.
TANKS,
ETC.

BRIDGES,
IRON ROOFS & FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

IMPORTERS OF
ENGINES AND BOILERS,
ROLLED BEAMS,
MACHINE TOOLS, &c.
Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS,
Jowitt's Files and Steel of special quality
PLATES, BARS, RODS, ANGLES, AND TEES.
Corrugated Plates of Guaranteed Quality.
WROUGHT & CAST IRON PIPES, & FITTINGS.

RIPON IRON-WORKS, BOMBAY.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN SHAFTING AND COUPLINGS.

PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning. It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.

BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

SOLE MAKERS: KIRKSTALL FORGE Co., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

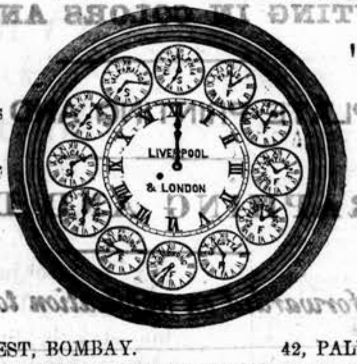
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

MAKERS OF THE
BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES

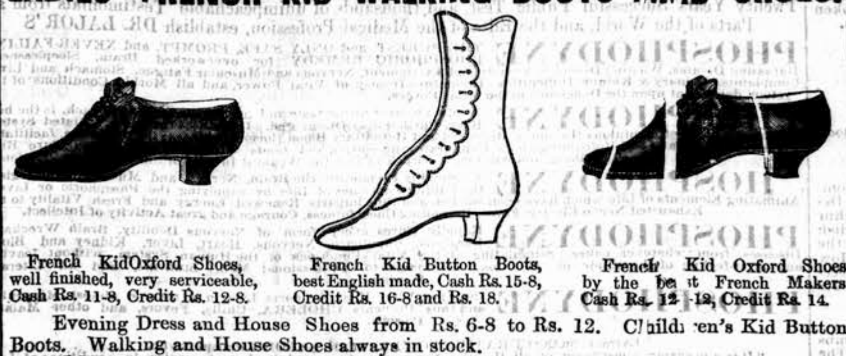
TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
THE ROYAL FAMILY
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
THE ADMIRALTY, &c., &c.



RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.
REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES.
Swiss Watches by the best Manufacturers Examined and Guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LADIES' FRENCH KID WALKING BOOTS AND SHOES.



French KidOxford Shoes, well finished, very serviceable, Cash Rs. 11-8, Credit Rs. 12-8.	French Kid Button Boots, best English made, Cash Rs. 15-8, Credit Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 18.	French Kid Oxford Shoes by the best French Makers Cash Rs. 12-12, Credit Rs. 14.

Evening Dress and House Shoes from Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12. Children's Kid Button Boots. Walking and House Shoes always in stock.

N.B.—Up-country Constituents should send a pattern boot or the outline of the foot on paper as a guide for size.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY
RICHD. MATHEWS & CO.
TRADE MARK

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. London.

WACHTER & CO.,

FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION 1883-84
WACHTER & CO. FOR ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE.

PATRONS :
H. M. the Queen and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

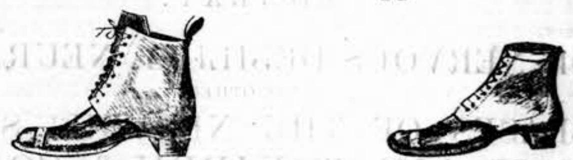
THE SHIPPERS have received ROYAL WARRANTS of appointment. Copies thereof may be seen at our Offices.
The Calcutta Jurors awarded WACHTER & Co. the highest honors.
We offer their Wine ROYAL CHARTER to the Public at Rs. 58 per dozen quarts and Rs. 61 per 2 dozen pints.
Less Discount for Cash 5 per cent.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

JUST LANDED.

ANOTHER BATCH OF THE

CELEBRATED "K" BOOTS.



These Boots are without doubt the best for the Monsoon that have yet been introduced into this country. The demand is enormous; further proof of quality unnecessary. Rs. 18, Rs. 20, and Rs. 22-8 per pair.

DUNNETT & CO.,
BOOT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

Dr. HUNTER SEMPLE.
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

Dr. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

Dr. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that am acquainted with, in such uniform combination

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens, and beautifies the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and can now be also had in a golden colour, which is especially suited for fair or golden haired children and persons. Four sizes.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most cooling, healing, and refreshing wash for the face, hands, and arms, and is perfectly free from any mineral or metallic admixtures; it disperses freckles, tan, prickly heat, redness, pimples, &c.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour neither washing nor perspiration will remove.

Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious worthless imitations.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co.,
BYCULLA & FORT.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6D. BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER.
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON.

HORSES.—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCHES OF ARAB HORSES, PER S.S. SIMLA & SATARA, FROM BUSSORAH.—DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents, and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and Cost batches of Superior HIGHASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Galloways, Ponies, &c., belonging to different dealers.

Bhendy Bazar Commissio[illegible] o. 505, Oct. 13, 1884.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON
THE DOG'S-HEAD BOTTLING.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another, and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

ALL dealers are cautioned that any person selling Worm Tablets that bear labels similar to mine, render themselves liable to heavy penalties and serious law costs.

My medicines are sold all over the world, and I will not allow them to be imitated.

I found a firm at Hong Kong, China, selling goods with a label like mine,—I proceeded against them, obtained a perpetual injunction, and they had to destroy all the labels, deliver up the goods, pay damages and my law costs (see "Keating v. Grossmann," Supreme Court of Hong Kong, Nov. 24th, Suit 27). I then proceeded against the makers, Germans, from whom they obtained the goods,—they have been condemned to pay costs, and prohibited from using any similar labels (see "Keating V. Hasche & Woge," Imperial Supreme Court of Germany, July 13th, 1883).

My labels are trade marks, and this notice is a distinct warning that I will similarly prosecute any person making or selling goods bearing labels similar to mine; and I will pay a suitable reward to any person who enables me to take this course.

I annex facsimile of the genuine label :—

KEATING'S
ANTHELMINTIC
BON BON
OR
WORM TABLET.
St Pauls Church Yard, London.

THOMAS KEATING,
ST. PAUL'S LONDON.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.